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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Big Nazi Assault On Br. Coast

Soviet Plans Colonization

FINLAND'S FUTURE

Tallinn Reports Received In Stockholm Unmask Moscow's Design

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Reports are reaching Stockholm from Tallinn about Soviet policy towards Finland.

It is said that M. Stalin and his colleagues have now completely changed their views about what to do with Finland if they conquered. The original idea was to make Finland a Vassal State of the Soviet.

Now, according to these reports, Russia plans to colonise Finland if she conquered her and move the population to other parts of Russia.—Reuter.

'Red' Raiders Driven Off

HELSINKI, Jan. 29.

Soviet airmen were drawn off by anti-aircraft gunfire when they attempted to approach the Capital this morning and no bombs were dropped.—Reuter.

Soviet Use Huge Quantities Of Ammunition

HELSINKI, Jan. 28.

A News Agency states that the Russians are using enormous quantities of munitions during intensive bombardments. It is estimated that 15,000 shells fell in an area of one and a half square miles so blackening the snow that the Finnish troops' white overcoats were rendered temporarily useless as camouflage.—Reuter.

SOVIET OFFENSIVE FIZZLING OUT

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Air raid alarms were sounded twice this morning in Helsinki, but no serious air raid took place.

The air raid reported yesterday was carried out by Russian planes which bombed coastal towns in southern Finland without doing serious damage.

The most important operations are confined to north-east of Lake Ladoga where the Russian offensive is fizzling out after eight days of attack.—Reuter.

SEVEN ISLANDS IN WAR ZONE

BERLIN, Jan. 29.

Seven Islands of the Friesian Group have been proclaimed war zones for the duration of the war by a High Command announcement.

The Islands are Borkum, Juist, Norderney, Langeoog, Spierkeroog, Wangeroog and Sylt.—Reuter.

NO FREE TRADE IN MOTOR VEHICLES

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 29.

The Berlin correspondent of the "National Tidende" reports that Germany has prohibited all free trading in motor vehicles from February 1st. Anyone wishing to buy a car after this date must obtain a special permit.—Reuter.

Cargo Boat Runs Aground

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

"Mahananda" a 7,000-ton cargo boat bound for England ran aground near Moyapur yesterday evening. All attempts at rescuing the boat have so far proved unsuccessful. There appears little hope of the boat being rescued. —United Press.

LONDON.—The crew of 12 was lost when the Fleetwood trawler "Merisia" went on the rocks near Ramsey (Isle of Man), during the night. On Thursday the crew were presented with £100 for saving Hollanders from open boats in the Atlantic.

Raiders Appear Over 400-Mile Area

Attack On Ships: R. A. F. Fighters Give Battle At Several Points

LONDON, January 29.

German aircraft to-day made the most ambitious series of attacks on British shipping hitherto attempted. The attacks were distributed over four hundred miles of the coast from the mouth of Tay in the north to the Kentish coast in the south. The attacks extended from shortly after 09/00 to nearly mid-day.

RAIDERS DRIVEN OFF AT MANY POINTS

In spite of the severe weather conditions and poor visibility, R. A. F. Fighter Command aircraft were able to engage and drive off the enemy at many points. Anti-aircraft guns were also in action in Tyneside area. Air raid warnings were sounded as a precaution in several north-east coast districts.

One raider is reported to have dropped seven bombs near the steamer "Llan Wern" in Tyneside area without securing a hit.

"IMPERIAL MONARCH" ATTACKED.

Another enemy aircraft attacked the steamer "Imperial Monarch" off the Scottish coast, but fled towards the clouds as soon as British fighters were sighted. Two fighters fired at a raider at long range before it disappeared.

Off Tyneside, a Heinkel bomber came out of the clouds and the pilot found himself flying straight into a section of British fighters. When the German pilot saw his danger, he climbed steeply into the clouds and made off, but not before the fighters opened fire.

FIGHTER STRUCK BY BULLET

Further south, fighters attacked a Heinkel which fled east into low-lying clouds with the rear gun firing. One fighter was struck by a single bullet, but no damage was done.

Other enemy raiders were driven away by fighters while attacking ships off the Yorkshire coast. Two of the vessels attacked were defenceless lightships.

IN KENTISH COAST.

Later in the morning enemy aircraft raided ships off the Kentish coast. The ships reported to be attacked were "Miriam", "British Officer", "Atholl Monarch" and "Dannybryn."

Further ships reporting attacks at various points were "Stanburn", "Otterpool", "Knitsley" and "Well Park."

It is unofficially estimated that eighteen German bombers flew over the east coast.

BOMBS DROPPED IN SHETLANDS

Several bombs were also dropped in the sea in the Shetlands area shortly after midday, but no damage is reported. Fighters went up, but owing to unfavourable weather could not intercept the raiders.

OVER SHETLANDS.

Unidentified 'planes flew over the Shetlands this afternoon and fighters went up. The all clear was sounded forty minutes later.

ALARM IN YORKSHIRE VILLAGE

Church bells, hand bells and police whistles were used in the village area in North Riding and Yorkshire where to-day's air raid warning was the first since the war began.

AIR RAID WARNINGS SOUNDED IN SEVERAL DISTRICTS

The Air Ministry announces that enemy aircraft were reported off the north-east coast shortly after 09-00 a. m.

Air raid warnings were sounded in several districts. A number of R. A. F. fighter aircraft were sent up and anti-aircraft guns opened fire in the Tyne district. No enemy aircraft crossed the coast.

NO PANIC

At one point in Yorkshire the warning extended to forty miles inland. School children were taken shelters by teachers and there was no sign of panic.

One inland town Magistrate's defendants arrived at the court notwithstanding the sirens.

The Gas Company considerably reduced the gas pressure as a safety measure.

Just before the sirens sounded that part of Yorkshire coast where British 'planes passed overhead, a number of explosions were heard at sea—one report says nine.

GERMAN WIRELESS OFF THE AIR.

Most of the German regional wireless stations were off the air between noon and 13-00 to-day. A concert from Hanover, which was being relayed by Deutschland sender, was interrupted. In the past, this indicated the presence of Allied aircraft.

ANCHOR OF 'MAMURA' STRIKES MINE

When the 8000-ton Dutch oil tanker "Mamura" was heaving anchor off a south-east coast port on Saturday, the anchor struck a mine but the vessel was not damaged.

There was a sudden roar and a huge column of water shot high in the air when the mine exploded and the members of the crew were hurled off their feet.

Three seamen and a greaser later received attention for slight injuries and shock by a doctor reaching them from shore in a lifeboat in response to a wireless message from the "Mamura". The only effect on the ship was the loss of her anchor the explosion severing the chain.—Reuter.

NEUTRAL SHIPS SUNK

The Danish steamer 'England' (2,767 tons) and the Norwegian ship 'Hosanger' (1,591 tons) have been sunk by U-boats without warning.

The only survivor of the "England" is the Second Officer picked up after 32 hours on a raft.

A boat containing three men of the 'Hosanger' was picked up by a British ship. They are believed to be the only survivors.

THREE DEAD: FOUR MISSING.

Seven crew of the Norwegian steamer "Faro" (844 tons) which went ashore on the north-east coast owing, it is believed, to enemy action have been brought ashore by breeches buoy to-day. Three are dead and four are missing.

DUTCH VESSEL MINED

A small Dutch vessel "The Nora" was mined off the south-east coast early this morning. Although the stern was blown away and she was sinking rapidly, a salvage tug was able to tow her to the shore where she was beached. All the crew are believed to be safe aboard another salvage vessel.

The explosion was so great that the people were shaken in their beds. The rising tide later carried the vessel further in shore and drove her clean through the pier leaving a huge gap at the shore end of the pier between seventy and hundred yards.

SEAWALL SMASHED.

A mine, washed ashore at a south-east coast resort to-day, blew up a new seawall and smashed hundreds of windows. The mine struck the promenade on which work was still in progress. One arch was blown away and three others were damaged. The concrete work is over three feet thick and is reinforced with steel work. On the top of the cliff, windows within a quarter of a mile radius were smashed.—Reuter.

This painting, drawn by Mr. Syed Afzal Hussaini of Aurangabad, has been bought by the Nizam's Government for the Aurangabad Town Hall. The woman impersonates the Motherland. The new-born babe in her arms is the Son of India, who later changes his outlook on life according to the faith of his parents—be they Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Parsees or others. The gradual change is illustrated in the linking circles. In spite of the changes, he remains Indian and devotes himself to India according to the dictates of his religion. The rays denote the impartial distribution of God's blessing!

Bhulabhai On Profits Tax

No Case For The Levy

The decision of the Government of India to impose a 50 per cent. excess profits tax has aroused universal indignation and condemnation in this country. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in course of the speech he delivered at the Scindia House on Monday at a reception said:—

As I am not attending the budget session of the Central Assembly I cannot tell you the exact facts; but this is a fact that I tell you that there is no chance of a deficit to justify this excess profits tax. Possibly there won't be any profits to tax. Only I believe that the stalwart supporters of the Government will oppose the Government in this respect, because the pinch will be felt in their own shoes. If they don't oppose this they will just deserve what they are getting.

Such tactics are very common with those that fear a catastrophe for themselves. The Government of India is in that position.

(SEE PAGE 11)

NO THREAT TO RUMANIA

Attitude Of Allies In Quarrel Over Oil Supplies

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Recent developments regarding the supply of Rumanian oil have given rise to incorrect reports about diplomatic discussions between the Allies and Rumania. A report which suggested last night that the Allies were threatening to break their relations with Rumania was denied in London this morning.

The situation is as follows:—The German Government is bringing constant pressure to bear upon Rumania to get more and more supply of oil to meet her war needs. Rumania cannot easily meet the German demand. The setting up of an Oil Board by Rumania was to control her supplies of oil. Many of the Rumanian oil firms are run by British and French capital and they must resist any attempt to supply oil to the enemy.

The Rumanian Government have stated that it is not their intention to interfere with Rumania's supply to the Allies, but at the same time they have pointed out that her trade with Germany is an important factor in the country's economic life.

Talks in Bucharest between the Rumanian Government and the Allied representatives have been designed to clarify the situation and there has been no threat to Rumania by the Allies.—Reuter.

Scotland Cut Off From England

BIGGEST TRAFFIC HOLD-UP IN LIVING MEMORY: SEVERE WEATHER RENDERS TRAVEL CONDITIONS CHAOTIC

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Severe weather during the week-end caused the biggest railway hold-up for many years, dislocating traffic throughout Britain.

Some services had to be suspended; in Scotland trains were "lost" and late to-night had not reached their destinations while the expresses from the north to London were running as much as twelve hours late.

Conditions on the roads also were bad, the buses had to stop and many motorists were stranded.

WEATHER HITS LONDON TRAFFIC

LONDON, Jan. 29

Nationwide traffic delay is being caused by the severe weather.

Many London businessmen arrived at their offices today to find the mails not delivered. A Post Office official said, deliveries might be extraordinarily late.

Thousands of city workers arrived late at their offices and many suburban shops were unable to open until long past the normal time, many assistants being forced to walk to work.

HOLD-UP CONTINUES.

The transport hold-up, the worst in living memory, was continued to-day. Expresses to and from London were lucky if able to do an average of ten miles an hour, while suburban trains are either not running at all or are hours late. Travel conditions in London are chaotic, thousands walking to work. Some London suburbs have been cut off by rail and road.

Several trains bringing back parents visiting their evacuated children over the week-end were stranded and railway waiting rooms are actually being used as dormitories. Many of those who eventually managed to get back to London were without food and drink for twenty hours.

Steam trains are now replacing electric trains in order to relieve the congestion.

CURTAIL TRAVEL.

The Southern Railway has issued an appeal to public not to travel unless compelled as services are heavily curtailed and train compartments usually accommodating ten have carried up to 22. Along all the main routes to Central London queues of anxious men and women, hundreds long waited at bus and tram stops.

Several train services have been cancelled in Scotland.

SEVEREST FOR 50 YEARS.

West Scotland experienced the severest weather for half a century. To-day Glasgow had no southward connection with London. In the meantime trains from the south have been temporarily lost. Three which left England yesterday were traced in the early hours of the morning, one of them carrying all Scotland Sunday papers, stranded between Carlisle and Beattock. One train which left Glasgow yesterday at 10|00 is still at Beattock and the railway has made arrangements to feed the passengers. It is hoped to rescue them some time to-day. Many sailors and soldiers on leave were stranded in Glasgow, when south-bound trains were suspended.

SCOTLAND STILL CUT OFF.

In spite of every effort to improve rail communications to-day, Scotland is still cut off by rail. No service is available from London to Scotland by St. Pancras or Euston routes or in the reverse direction. Another service severed is to Northern Ireland. Hundreds of passengers are still stranded and in one case arrangements are made to send food to passengers in the train unable to proceed.

CHAIRMAN'S PLIGHT.

Viscount Horne, Chairman of the Great Western Railway, himself was a victim of the disruption hold-up. To-night he wired from Carlisle to the Glasgow Unionist Association stating that he had been in the train for two nights and a day and unable to address them at a meeting of the Association, of which he is the President.

CONDITIONS IMPROVE.

Supreme efforts by railway companies evolved considerable improvement in the travel conditions in the afternoon and many main lines are running as booked but late. Electric train services are largely superseded by steam.

Notwithstanding the weather conditions it is noteworthy that R. A. F. Squadrons remained at the "ready" throughout the country, ready for immediate action.—Reuter.

YOUTH EXECUTED FOR SABOTAGE

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 29.

The announcement of another Nazi execution for sabotage is reported here. Arthur Waller, aged nineteen, was executed after being condemned to death by a Special Court of Keil for setting fire to an important mill near Quickboarn in Holstein "in a desire for vengeance."—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

LATVIAN SHIP SUNK.

LONDON Jan. 29.

Seven men are feared to have been killed when German planes dropped ten bombs on the Latvian steamer "Tapismila" (3,700 tons) in the North Sea and the eighth man was seen drifting alone in a boat which has been damaged by the bomb of a lifeboat searching him. Fifteen men and the captain's wife escaped in a boat picked up by a patrol-boat and taken to the port.

HEAVY SOVIET CASUALTIES.

HELSINKI: A Communique reports that fighting on the north-east of Lake Ladoga on Jan. 26, was very intense at various points. The Finns repelled all Soviet attacks and captured some enemy supporting positions. The Russians lost 800 killed 160 prisoners. The Finns destroyed four tanks, captured four cannon and fifteen machineguns and destroyed a Soviet transport column consisting of 100 horses. Soviet detachments attempting turning movement at Aittojiki were repelled and they left 350 dead. Soviet Air Force attacked the districts of Kotka, Lovisa, Hango and Rauma and bombed Hrynsalmi. In North Finland two Soviet 'planes were brought down by Finnish fighters and bombed Soviet concentration points and columns of troops. Helsinki had four air raid warnings to-day, but no bombs were dropped on the city.

ON WESTERN FRONT.

PARIS: — To-night's French 'Communique' states that aviation and artillery have shown a certain amount of activity.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a bridegroom educated and well placed in life for a Saraswat Brahman bride aged 14 and well accomplished. Apply to Box No. 12768, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

The Metropolitan Industrial Bank, Lucknow—Wanted Agents on pay and commission for an attractive Banking scheme. (10229)

Wanted Clerks, Cashiers, Accountants, Managers, for several Branches to be opened shortly in Bombay. Salary according to qualifications. Apply at once on prescribed printed form to be obtained from the Asiatic Bank Ltd., Karachi on payment of Rs. 2. (1874)

284. SPIRITUALISTS

The Famous Egyptian Spiritualist is in Bombay. Prof. Mahmoud Beg, the hero of Paul Branton's "a search in Secret in India" can be consulted now at "Ivorine" Churchgate Reclamation, near Band Stand. He is your best counsellor, guide and spiritual healer. He may give marked advices. Fee Rs. 10 and 5. 'Phone 30444. (12713)

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE

One Cornish Boiler 22 ft. x 5 1/2 ft, working pressure 90 lbs. One Ruston Proctor steam engine cylinder dia. 12 ins. x 24 ins. stroke. With expansion valve gear. Both in working condition. For particulars apply to:—V. C. Khandalekar, Gadag (M. & S. M. Rly.). (12758)

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted Machinery and apparatus, Kestner evaporator, Vacuum pans, Steam Jacketed pans, Centrifugals, Vacuum Engines, Injecting Motor Pumps, Gas plant coal or oil, Confectionery Machinery. Quote particulars and prices. Sugar Works, Daurala (P.O.) District Meerut. (12734)

346. INVESTMENTS.

Wanted—Capitalists for 6 lakhs Rupees, 5 per cent. interest per hundred per year and 5 per cent. commission on profit for the Running mining business such as Nugget of platinum ore mixed with Gold and platinum. Zinc Blende mixed with Silver and zinc, etc. silk-asbestos, copper ore Mica and other valuable minerals. Apply sharp Box No. 12761, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

A REGISTER of FORMER students of the Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur, is now being prepared. This up-to-date Register will include (a) the names of all ex-students in alphabetical order showing their present positions and addresses, (b) the year of graduation or leaving the College.

The Principal requests all former students of the College to co-operate by sending these particulars to the following address as soon as possible.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRINCIPAL,
Bengal Engineering College,
Botanic Garden P. O., Howrah.
(1872)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ARJUN MADHAVJI and ARJUN NARAYAN, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Fort Chambers, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Brahmanwada Road, Matunga in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 755 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 7960 (8) and Street No. 1527 (G) bearing Plot No. 19 of the Dadar-Matunga Estate (North) and Cadestral Survey No. 441|10 of Matunga Division and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Brahmanwada Road, on or towards the West by Plot No. 48, on or towards the North by Plot No. 20 and on or towards the South by Plot No. 18.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1940.

DAYALJI & DIPCHAND,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
(1873)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted 6 Managing agents for the running mining business on Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand rupees) cash security in the Imperial Bank, 5 per cent. interest 2 per cent. commission free quarter travelling free apply sharp to Box No. 12762, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Selling sole agents for Bombay and Karachi agent of various kinds of high grade of minerals, cash security Rs. 50,000 for Bombay and Karachi only apply sharp, further particulars apply for the terms, Box No. 12763, "Bombay Chronicle."

318 ESTATES & PROPERTIES

Estates & Properties available about 14 acres (more or less) of land (paddy and grass), situated midway between Bhandup and Mulund at Nahur Village, 18 miles from Bombay on the Agra-Bombay Road, suitable for cattle stables. A plot of 134 acres on the Agra-Bombay Road suitable for building, residence, or office. Apply Box No. 12749, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday, the 30th January, 1940, at 2-45 p.m. (S. T.).

MATHURADAS VISSANJI,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 29th January, 1940.

(1877)

PLAYING TO CAPACITY HOUSES—
Minerva's Epic **PUKAR**
Directed by:
SOHRAB MODI
IN ITS
26TH WEEK
AT **MINERVA**
Daily at 4, 7, 10 p.m.

Please note the change in Timings
PATHE
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p. m.
HINDUSTAN CINETONE'S
"MUD"
OR
APNI NAGARIA
Starring:
Mrs. SHOBHANA SAMARTH
with
Nazir, Jayant, K. N. Singh
Directed by GUNJAL

A PICTURE That NATION NEEDS!
SHREE RANJIT'S
SOCIO-REVOLUTIONARY HIT
'Achhut'
Starring: GLORIOUS
GOHAR
Sixth Great Week At
OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

TO LAUGH & GROW HEALTHY
SEE
THE **WILL** वसीयत
A MINERVA PICTURE
MINERVA'S LAUGH HIT
Starring: SHEELA
2nd WEEK at
NEW WEST END
DAILY AT 4-15, 7 & 10 P.M.

Huge Reservoir At Jodhpur

On January 23 before a large and distinguished gathering rewards were awarded to over 200 recipients which included members of Public Works, Electrical, Medical, Hawala and Police departments and also to contractors who were connected with the successful completion of the Summair Samand Water Supply Scheme.

This scheme comprises an open concrete lined channel, 56 miles in length an equalising basin eight pumping stations for raiswater to 180 feet within seven miles of Jodhpur, each pump of which is capable of pumping 5.000 gallons of water p.m. and a large dam known as the Takhatsagar dam. This scheme was completed in such a short and creditable time as five months at a total cost of Rs. 25 1/2 lacs. The scheme has not only supplied Jodhpur with drinking water but also has provided a sufficient reserve to last for two monsoons without further pumping.

Great credit for this scheme goes to Sir Donald Field, Chief Minister and Mr. Edgar, Public Works Minister.

BAN ON CHILDREN UNDER 14

No Access To Cinemas & Theatres Unless Accompanied By Guardian

KARACHI, Jan. 28.

According to a notification issued by the District Magistrate of Karachi, children under 14 years of age would not be allowed in future to any place of public amusement, cinema and theatre, except when accompanied by a nurse or governess or an adult member of their family or of the staff of their school.—United Press.

DOHAD CELEBRATES INDEPENDENCE DAY

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Jan. 27.

Independence Day was celebrated here under the auspices of the Dohad Freelandgunj Congress Committee. Mr. Sukhadev Trivedi, President, Congress Committee, hoisted the National Flag, when Mr. Harilal Shah the Secretary, exhorted the people to join the coming struggle and try to become free from the British Imperialism.

A batch of volunteers and workers of the Committee moved throughout the city and Freelandgunj and sold tricoloured flowers when they got a very good response from the people. The Anaj-Mahajan, Gold and Silver Mahajan, and Cloth Association closed their shops for the whole day. At night a public meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Ramanlal Sheth, member of the G. P. C. Committee.

Flag salutation was held in the Dohad High School compound, when Mr. Gandalal Shah and Mr. Hirasingh Chavada hoisted the National Flag.

Rly. Workers Demand War Allowance & Provident Fund

A big meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workers was held, on January 26, the Independence Day to demand the right for contribution to the provident fund and war allowance. About 3.000 workers attended the meeting, which was presided over by Mr. S. H Jhabvala.

The workers from Parel and Matunga Railway workshops came to the meeting in two different big processions. A great enthusiasm prevailed in the meeting due to the sensation created on the previous day, by the workers of Parel and Matunga workshops spontaneously going on strike for a few hours on the question of the demand for war allowance and provident fund.

Resolutions demanding 40 per cent. war allowance and the right to contribute to the provident fund having been unanimously passed by the meeting.

Three Persons Arrested On Charge Of Stealing Wires

LUCKNOW, Jan. 29

Three persons, including a woman, were arrested yesterday, by the Lucknow police for the theft of Telegraph wires some four maunds of which it is stated have also been recovered.

It will be recalled that the telegraph wires were found cut off 11 times during the last 2 months and the culprits always managed to evade arrest.

One of the arrested persons is an electrician.—A. P.

NEED OF REORIENTATION OF SOCIAL VALUES

Dr. Mukerjee On "Present Crisis In Economic Life And Culture"

LUCKNOW, Jan. 28.

Speaking on the "Present Crisis in Economic Life and Culture in India" at the Delhi University on January 26 Dr. Radhakamal Mukerjee of Lucknow observed that this was essentially associated with the transition from types of familiar relationship to rational-contractual ones, associated with the spread of the new industrialism which was disintegrating the ancient vital modes of association, not excluding the joint family and the villages. Both organic-familiar and rational-individualistic types of relations and standards are indispensable for social progress. The latter must not be permitted to invade spheres of human relations which in India have elicited feelings and attitudes that are akin to man's ultimate virtues.

In the western countries there are several social and economic rights of individuals which have emerged diminishing the risks of life through collective sharing, the rights of health and old age protection, of freedom, work and security, of education, of fair wages, decent housing and standard of living of an easy and cheap enjoyment of leisure, of free association and collective bargaining. While the protection of the family, caste, clan or neighbourhood group breaks down in the new age of abstract and contractual relations in India, the recognition of such right can alone secure the ends of justice and social harmony. Especially significant are the rights to work, to health and to education, which are the foundations of the cultivation and preservation of many other rights. If these ethical claims or demands of human beings be considered as if these were independent of social arrangements, our economics will be richer and more vital by becoming more susceptible to social planning and direction, and our religion and ethics will also be less void of content.

Mr. Mukerjee concluded:—

There is an inner mutual dependence between economics, morality and culture; in any scheme of national economic planning the re-orientation of the entire scheme of social values and of the relations between economic and other spheres of social life is implicated. Failure in such orientation aggravates not only the crisis in culture, but also personal and social disorganisation and deviation in the country.—A. P.

COMMERCE FOR EDUCATED YOUTHS

Sir Purshotamdas' Advice At Sydenham College Gathering

"Commercial education should be looked from a practical point of view and students should learn how theory is to be applied to practical purposes," observed Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas presiding over the annual social gathering of Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay on Saturday evening.

Principal M. J. Antia welcoming the guests referred to the multifarious activities of the college. He said that institution trained the future businessmen of the country and the college was doing a great service to the business community.

Lady Purshotamdas Thakurdas distributed the prizes to the winners and runners up of the college sports.

Sir P. Thakurdas addressing the gathering said that there was unlimited field for educated youths in trade and commerce.

Commercial Bombay was responsible for the success of the college and Sir Purshotamdas assured the student community that they could look for assistance from the East India Cotton Association.

After a vote of thanks proposed by Dewan Bahadur Javeri the function ended.

Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital

The Honorary Secretary of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital begs to announce the following further donations towards the funds of the above Institution:—

	Rs.	
From the poor-boxes placed at the Hospital	181	
From the poor-box placed at Seth Cowasji B. Banajee's Fire Temple	100	
From the poor-box placed at Seth Hormasjee Wadia's Fire Temple	54	
From the poor-box placed at Seth Manockjee Seth's Agiary	8	Rs. 343
The Trustees of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Edaljee Allibless, out of the Charity Trust created by him for the performance of the Bajrojgar ceremony of himself, his wife Bai Perojbai and other members of his family, in pious memory of the deceased, being the excess of income over expenditure for the year ending 31-12-1939		340
Mr. Cowasjeee Dorabjee Pandey, in memory of the late Bai Ruttonbai Rustomjee Cama, for current expenses from August to December 1939		50
Sir Maneckjee B. Dadabhoy, K.C.S.I., for current expenses from January to December 1939		24
Sir Sorabjee B. Mehta, Kt., C.I.E., for current expenses from January to December 1939		12
	Rs.	769

Rajputana Famine Relief Committee

Under the auspices of the Rajputana Famine Relief Committee a meeting of the Marwari Merchants of Bombay was held at 207, Kalbadevi, on January 21 under the Presidentship of Raja Bahadur Narayanlalji Pittie.

Speeches describing the intensity of famine prevailing in Marwar at present were delivered by Mr. Bamanarayanji Rathi and Mr. Kanahaiyalal Kalyantri and the President appealed to the audience to support wholeheartedly the great cause of famine relief, and announced the donation of Rs. 21,000 in the name of the Firm Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal.

It was decided that the Famine Relief Work should be undertaken at once in Marwar and to that effect a Fund Committee of which Mr. Kanahiyalal Kalyantri is a convenor, was formed to collect the donations.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM SCHOOLS

Gratifying Progress In Girls' Education

The Anjuman-i-Islam Charities continued to be managed under the Scheme framed by the High Court in 1935. Ever since the framing of the Scheme the amendment of the Constitution to bring it into alignment with the Scheme had been engaging the attention of the Anjuman, and the Constitution was accordingly amended at the Special General Meeting held on the 19th February, 1939. The New Managing Committee for the year was elected on the 18th December, 1938 consisting of six trustees Messrs. Haji Mohamed Haji Ahmed Agbotwalla, Osman Sobani, Hadi C. Tyabjee, Saif F. B. Tyabji, Mohamed Umar Chandbhoy, Abdul Tyeb Esmailji Maskati and eight others Messrs. Musa T. Memon, R. F. Munshi, Moulvi Abdur Raoof Khan, Dr. Bazlur-Rehman, Mirza Akhtar Hasan, A. A. Jasdanwalla, Syed Abdulla Brelvi, and Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

Mr. Haji Mohamed Haji Ahmed Agboatwalla was elected Chairman and Messrs. Saif F. B. Tyabji and R. F. Munshi were re-elected Honorary Secretaries.

During the year under Report the Anjuman conducted the following Schools:—

1. The Anjuman-i-Islam High School, situated at Hornby Road, Bombay; 2. The Anjuman-i-Islam Haji Ahmed Hasham Agboatwalla School, situated at Sandhurst Road, Bombay; 3. The Anjuman-i-Islam Girls' School, situated at Saboo Bagh, Bellasis Road, Bombay; 4. The Anjuman-i-Islam Sobani Night School, situated at Jeckaria Masjid Street, Bombay.

In the High School there were 459 on the rolls out of which 65 boys were given free tuition. 40 boys were sent up for the Matriculation Examination in April, 1938 and 16 were successful. 20 boys were sent up for the First Aid Examination and 14 were successful. 4 and 6 boys were sent up for Elementary and Intermediate Drawing Examinations and 4 and 5 were successful respectively. One boy was awarded a prize by the Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork, Bombay Presidency. The High School Senior Cricket Team retained the Lord Harris Shield which was won the preceding year.

In the Anjuman-i-Islam Haji Ahmed Hasham Agboatwalla School there were 198 boys on the rolls out of which 22 boys were given free tuition. 30 boys were sent up for the First Aid Examination and 26 boys were successful. 19 and 3 boys were sent up for Elementary and Intermediate Drawing Examinations and 8 and 3 were successful respectively.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS

The Anjuman-i-Islam Girls' School has been making remarkable progress and the rapid increase in the number of pupils shows that the school is meeting a pressing need. The number of girls attending the school rose from 40 to 102 during the year. Standard IV was added to the School from June, 1938. The School has been shifted to new premises at Saboo Bagh, Bellasis Road, the opening ceremony of which was performed by Her Excellency Lady Lumley. Thanks to the efforts of the late Mrs. Faiz B. Tyabji, M.L.A., that an annual recurring grant of Rs. 5,625 and non-recurring grant of Rs. 6,000 was obtained from Government and an annual grant of Rs. 1,500 from Bai Nemtullabai Abdul Tyeb Maskati Trust for the School.

The Anjuman-i-Islam Sobani Night School continued to be run as a Night School. It is a primary Urdu School recognized by and receiving a grant-in-aid from the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipality.

The Anjuman-i-Islam Sobani Boarding House continued to be as popular as ever. There are 14 single rooms and 30 cots in the common dormitories.

The Haji Suleman Shah Mohamed Gold Medal for 1938-39 was awarded to Miss Kulsum Suraiya, B.A. (Hons.)

The total Assets of the Anjuman are valued at Rs. 9,11,398-3-1. This includes the High School and Trinity Church Buildings valued at Rs. 188,320 and Rs. 29,500 respectively. The Sobani Boarding House behind the High School stands at Rs. 3,9481 in the balance sheet and the Sobani Night School Building at Rs. 25,000.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI

37th Annual Report (1938-39)

The 35th Annual Meeting of the S. V. S. Mandali was held on 27th November, 1938, under the presidentship of Mr. S. A. Sabnis, Solicitor, and Mr. G. V. Nerurkar and S. V. Sanzagiri were appointed as Auditors for the next year.

The total income for the year under the report stands at Rs. 12,275 and expenditure at Rs. 14,425, approximately. The report, shows that the number of students receiving help from the Society is growing while the income is diminishing. The Society, has organised funds for various purposes such as Foreign and Higher Education Fund which has in balance a sum of Rs. 888, approximately and out of which Rs. 25 per month has been awarded as scholarship to Mr. Gundo Waman Shirolkar, B.Sc., also Mr. V. S. Mankikar has been granted a scholarship. The other fund is poor Widow Education Fund and Mr. B. D. Sabnis, (Thalakwadi, Belgam) in the memory of his late daughter Indumati, has given to the Mandali a life policy of Rs. 2,000.

At the end of the year under report the total balance in the hands of the S. V. S. Mandali will be Rs. 2,05,835 approximately.

The S. V. S. Mandali thanked S. S. Patkar, the retired High Court Judge, for his work and congratulated him his being knighted.

Investiture Of Hindustan Scout Association Campers

After a very successful week of intense Scout training conducted, with the approval, of Government, for the members of the Institute, by the Organising Scout Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association, assisted by Mr. S. M. Desai and Mrs. Santheria, Assistant Organising Commissioner, the camp terminated in the very impressive Investiture ceremony on Sunday (21st January) Scouter Jog who is serving in the Port Trust department, very kindly assisted the course by taking a session on Signalling, and with the help of the Scouts demonstrated how affectively Signalling could be done in the Indian languages. Altogether 91 campers took the Scout Promise and were invested with the badge of the Hindustan Scout Association. At the end of the function several people spoke including the Hon'ble Mr. M. M. Pakvasa.

Congratulating on the smart turnout and efficiency, the Provincial Commissioner hoped that the young men and women would be helping in every way to propagate the Movement into every part of the Province. The proceedings terminated with "Vanda Mataram."

INCREASE IN CLERKS' WAGES TO BE DELAYED

The Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce it is understood, addressed to letter to all its members recommending that "consideration of increasing the wages of clerical staffs should be delayed for the time being until it becomes evident firstly, whether or not the abrupt rise in the index figures of the cost of living, which has in fact so far taken place only during the last few weeks, is likely to become permanent, and secondly, to what extent success will be met with as a result of the steps now being taken by the Consultative Committee for price Control appointed by the Government of Bombay and the suggested opening of cheap grain shops by the Municipality." The letter further said the Committee's views in this matter are influenced by the fact that many firms introduced a dear food allowance towards the end of the last war which ultimately was consolidated in the wages of their staffs and has never been withdrawn.

The Committee recommend that in the case of small labour staffs and also menial staffs of commercial houses, a small temporary increase may be granted, where members regard it as advisable.

UNION SECRETARY'S REPLY

The General Secretary of the Bombay Clerks' Union who obtained a copy of the letter addressed a lengthy communication to the Secretary of the Chamber criticising the policy and demanding immediate increase in clerks' salaries.

"You say that the cost of living" has in fact so far taken place only during the last few weeks.

If you had cared to study the official reports of the Grain Merchants, Association and such other commercial organisations you would have readily found that the prices had begun to rise as far back as August last, i.e., five months back.

The letter then argues how price control and cheap grain shops have proved futile and then says:—

"You say in your circular that "the Committee's views in this matter are influenced by the fact that many firms introduced a dear food allowance towards the end of the last war which ultimately was consolidated in the wages of their staffs and has never been withdrawn.

It is strange that while your memory is still fresh of events of 1919, you have forgotten the ravages of the last economic depression of 1928. Immediately that depression set in, there was a ruthless cut in the wages of the clerical staff ranging from 10 to 25 per cent. of the then existing wages. This reduction in wages was universal and not confined to any particular firm, industry or trade. Though the economic depression vanished years back these cuts still remain unrestored.

The unemployment market was fully exploited to the best advantage of the firms; many highly paid clerks were discharged and new men on disgracefully low salaries were appointed in their places; starting salaries were reduced to a pittance. All these are recent events and can be easily verified.

I am glad to find that your Committee has a soft corner "in the case of small labour staffs and also menial staffs of commercial houses" but please take it from me that the condition of the clerical staff is in no way better than that of labour and menial staffs. In fact it is worse in the case of the clerical staff.

Furthermore, you should not overlook one fact. India is suffering today on account of the effects of a war which is being fought in the interests of the nations to which the members of your Chamber belong. Therefore, there is a moral responsibility on your part to lessen as far as possible the distress caused to the Indian public by this war, and set an example to the Indian employers to follow.

In view of what I have stated herein, I earnestly request you to withdraw the Circular immediately and issue instructions to your member firms to grant a substantial war allowance with retrospective effect from 1st September last. This alone will meet the ends of justice.

Indore's Contribution To British Red Cross

INDORE, Jan. 22.

Out of the proceeds of the donations promised in the public meeting held at Indore on the 6th January, to collect funds for Red Cross Society, St. John Ambulance Association and St. Dunstan's Hostel, a sum of Rs. 10,000 (Rupees ten thousand) has been sent by the Prime Minister, to the British Red Cross through Hon'ble the Resident in Central India.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

MIND YOUR THROAT !

It is the gateway through which the germs of many diseases enter your system with dire consequences. Take time by the forelock and guard against the inroad of diseases through this route.

PUMILET

THE PALATABLE PASTILLE that soothes, prevents, protects

Contains:
ACTIVE PRINCIPLE OF PINE, THE BEST DISINFECTANT OF THROAT AND LUNGS.

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA :: BOMBAY.

Agents:—
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY,
Princess Street, Bombay, 2.

WELL-DRESSED MEN

BUSINESS MAN

His office shirt is as carefully ordered as his desk top, and for the same reason—increased efficiency through comfort. The new checked "Firefly" shirting is of fine texture to let the skin breathe, and absorbent for chill-proof coolness. The bow tie is made of the same cloth as the shirt, but in a slightly different pattern; the flecked colouring of "Firefly" lends itself to gay but discreet harmonies. Tie and shirt are washed simultaneously.

LUSTALIN and Firefly SHIRTINGS

Well-Dressed Men Also Wear

HANAVA and Riviera Featherweight UNCRUSHABLE COTTON Suitings

Look for these trade marks on the selvedge

Many new 1940 designs at all good cloth dealers.

BUCKINGHAM & CARNATIC MILLS
MADRAS

On The Air

TUESDAY, 30TH JAN.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Apni Apni Tan. 5-10 Kumari Vir Putri. 5-30 Bhajans. 5-40 An orchestral variety. 6-15 R. R. Chowdhury. 6-30 For villagers only. 7-30 How they cure us, 3. 7-45 Dhani Ram. 8 Episodes from the Epics. 8-15 Tawakkal Husain Khan. 8-30 Anwarbai. 8-50 Current events. 10 Mangni. 10-15 Bhajans. 10-35 Persian music.

Delhi II—Programme

50.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 6-15 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-15 Anwarbai. 6-30 Tawakkal Husain Khan. 6-50 Dhani Ram. 7-15 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 7-15 R. R. Chowdhury. 7-30 to 7-45 As in Delhi 1. 7-45 Kumari Vir Putri. 8 to 10 As in Delhi 1. 10-15 Anwarbai.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. For the countryside. 7 Shakuntala Devi Bhatnagar. 7-15 Badrbai. 7-25 Habeebullah. 7-30 Satirical Studies, 2. 7-45 Budh Singh Tan. Multani Kafi. 8-15 New books. 8-30 Bai Saraswatibai. 8-50 Air Voice Quartet. 9-50 Badrbai. 10-10 Bai Saraswatibai.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Keep fit! 8-10 Sunderabai. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Manohar Kapoor. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 What shall I cook? 9-5 Surrendra. 9-15 B. R. Deodhar. 9-30 Shankerrao. 9-40 Gujarati Bhavgeets. 9-50 Master Dina. 12-30 p.m. Devotional songs. 12-45 Ditties in duets. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Sentimental songs. 1-10 Mutual understanding. 1-25 Gopalchandra Lahiri. 1-50 News in English. 1-35 Take it easy. 2-30 Musical prelude. 2-35 World history. 2-50 Ras and Garba. 3 Games and sports in schools. 5 You asked for it. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Selected by Mr. Pratap. 5-45 Selected by B. S. Ghoisp. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Information Bureau. 6-20 Dadra. 6-30 Sansar Chitra. 6-40 Ghazal. 6-50 Manne Chakar Rakhoji. 7 Pinakin Trivedi. 7-30 Birendra Kishore. 7-25 My most embarassing moment. 7-40 Woh Nahin Ae. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 B. R. Deodhar. 8-40 S. G. Mohiyuddin. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-45 An introduction. 9-50 Chamber music. 10-30 News.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8 to 8-15 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-15 Malik Arjun Mansoor. 8-25 A Jalatarang recital. 8-35 R. Ramnathkar. 8-50 S. G. Mohiuddin. 9-5 Bai Gangubai. 9-40 Orchestral music. 9-50 The Air Chorus. 12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Veena Vasant. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 3-15 As in Bombay 1. 3-15 Close down.

61.46 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Marathi Pada 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Sindhi Kafis. 6-10 Sadiq Ali Akhtar. 6-25 S. G. Mohiyuddin. 6-40 B. R. Deodhar. 7 Gundopant Returns to Village, 2. 7-15 Manohar Kapoor. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Bai Gangubai. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 G—Men against crime. 9 Manohar Kapoor. 9-15 M. U. Khan. 9-25 Kon-she? 9-40 Bai Gangubai. 10-15 Kaus-Ka-Kangan. 10-30 News.

Dacca Programme

257.1 metres (1,167 kc/s)

5 p.m. Sandhya Raga on the Flute 5-10 Subodh Bhowmick. 5-25 Gour Das. 5-50 Fatik Saha. 6-5 Gnayer Pathey. 7 Revenge! 8 Eve's parade. 9-5 Subodh Bhowmick. 9-45 Lalit Mukerjee. 10-15 Gour Das. 10-25 Ke Jagey.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time)

5 p.m. For the children. 5-50 For the children. 6-10 Shaila Rani Devi. 6-25 Birendra Nath Mukerjee. 6-45 Mastan Gama. 7-5 Parula Chakravarti. 7-25 Mushtaq Ali Khan. 7-50 Sing, learn and sing again. 8-20 ReBati Mukerjee. 9 Ernest Rosamy 9-45 Lalit Mohon Mukerjee. 10-15 Anima Chakravarti.

Calcutta II—Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5 to 9-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Paul Robeson and Orchestra. 9-45 The music of nature. 10-15 Well-known Comedians.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. Shyamabai. 6-25 Topic of the day. 6-30 Hamara Panchayetghar. 7 Ek Tha Raja. 7-30 Lucknow calling. 7-45 Shyamabai. 8 Zohra Ke Bunde. 8-15 N. Y. Patki. 8-30 People in the news, 2. 8-45 Shyamabai. 9-45 Recorded music. 9-50 Mehfil.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Children's Educational Broadcaste. 4-30 Tea dances. 5 Carnatic orchestra. 5-20 Shrimati Lakshmiratnammal. 6-5 Sankerrao. 6-45 Uttarai's Wedding. 7-5 They also work, 2. 7-15 Keesacheevalpatti Venkatramana Rao. 7-50 Shrimati Lakshmiratnammal. 8-20 P. Rama Sarma. 9 To-day's headline. 9-5 Music.

Madras II—Programme

50.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4 to 6-5 p.m. As in Madras 1. 6-5 For rural areas. 6-45 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 N. G. Seetharaman. 10 Pushpalavika.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental overture 5-20 Arni Damodaracharl. 5-45 Tunes from the Talkies. 6-5 For the villages. 6-30 Tyagaraja Festival. 7 Two annas worth. 7-15 Learn to sing. 7-30 Raja Margam. 8-30 Papa K. S. Venkatrama Iyer. 9-45 Kadathur Sankara Rama Iyer.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s)

5-30 p.m. A. G. Khan—music 6 Talk by Mr. M. Jafferi. 6-15 Bangari Bai—songs. 6-50 Q. H. Khan—Sarangi. 7 to 7-30 For Children (Urdu). 7-30 A. G. Khan—songs. 7-40 Bangari Bai—songs. 9-15 A. G. Khan—music. 9-35 Bangari Bai—songs

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9-40	20-10
Madras Mail	6-00	22-15
Peshawar-Lucknow (Express)	6-15	22-30
Calcutta Mail (Express)	9-10	17-40
Madras Express	10-15	14-25
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	13-25	17-20
Nagpur Express	18-00	20-55
Poona Fast Pass.	16-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-32	8-05
Allahabad Express	21-00	6-15

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY ON PRICE FIXING AND COVERING AFTER EARLY BOMBAY SELLING

Bombay Straddle Interest In New York Around 300,000 Bales

Bombay, Jan 29

The recent heavy liquidation from Bombay including foreign selling in New York cotton market is well absorbed by trade. It is said that straddle purchases by Bombay operators in New York is about 300,000 bales and to this extent there must be sales in Bombay market. This straddle pressure has widened Indo-American parity by about Rs. 65 and we feel that cotton prices in Bombay are attractive and as soon as hedge selling decreased, the oversold of local situation will result in an upward move.

Outside interest in the New York cotton market was limited on Saturday with operators awaiting fresh incentives, while weekend covering and buying by cash and elevator interests imparted a firmer undertone to the Chicago grains.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened barely steady. Prices declined on the easiness of Bombay and Alexandria. Bombay foreign and local selling met trade, Wall Street and Japanese buying. Prices rallied after the drying up of the early pressure on small but persistent price-fixing and covering. Then hedge selling appeared. A severe cold wave in the South checked business.

At the opening March was quoted 10.71 and declined to 10.68 which was the lowest level. Later on there was improved buying and prices advanced to 10.81 which was the highest level. The market finally closed, at a net decline of one point to unchanged. Spot cotton prices closed one point down at 10.90c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quietly steady and closed unchanged to one point down. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.42c. per lb.

NEW YORK WEEKLY REVIEW

After the break of foreign markets, prices swept down as an avalanche of foreign straddle selling and domestic liquidation uncovered stop-loss orders. However the decline was orderly owing to scale-down absorption by trade. The abrupt rally in midweek met renewed Bombay liquidation and speculative and New Orleans selling especially of distants Bombay straddle interest in New York is estimated around 300,000 bales.

Reports of British efforts to curtail agricultural imports in order to conserve dollar balances for more urgent war needs were a depressing factor

With consumption running into the annual rate of between 7,500,000 and 8,000,000 bales and more than 5,758,000 bales reported to be sold under the export subsidy programme, more buying power appeared at the lower level in order to meet trade requirements.

Cotton goods market was quiet being adversely affected by the action of raw cotton. In the meanwhile the technical position has improved but with confidence shaken the near term outlook is viewed as uncertain.

The Liverpool market was entirely closed on Saturday. The Alexandria cotton market was quiet. Sakels declined 15 to 24 points and Ashmouni futures closed 1 to 12 points down.

PRIVATE CABLES :—

New York March highest (11-53 a.m.) ..... 10.81+03

New York March lowest (10-7 a.m.) ..... 10.68—10

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends :

New York : Expect market more gradually upward and July eventually 10.75, although would temporarily decline under renewal selling against liquidation Bombay straddle.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables :—

Liverpool : In view possibility further easiness Bombay and speculative liquidation here, may see lower temporarily, but ultimately bullish New York Liverpool.

Liverpool : Merchants anxiously awaiting American freight allotment out of hundred thousand monthly, this insufficient and may include barter cotton after April, although present supply plentiful, expect tight position by July especially should allotted amount not arrive. Advise scale-down purchases July Liverpool.

NEW YORK COTTON

(New Contracts)

New York, Jan 27

March	10.95
May	10.60
July	10.30+01
October	9.48+01
December	9.42+04

HAPUR WHEAT REVIEW.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HAPUR, Jan. 26.

Sentiment in the local wheat market was slightly steady during the initial stages on account of heavy despatches after a pretty long time. On Friday last Maha was quoted at 3/4/9 and Jeth at 3/9/6. Saturday encountered little fluctuations but highest for Jeth on Monday touched 3/10/10-1/2 which was the record for the week. Lowest on the same date was 3/9/9. Since Tuesday, however, there has been a steady decline in the prices punctuated by small recoveries on profit taking. A big decline in the price was registered to-day when wheat Jeth touched 3/4/3 lowest for the week. The bearish tendency set in last week was constantly supported by weakness in jute, cotton, the stock exchange and the money market. Further good rains have been received in the wheat growing areas in N. India and the crop prospects have greatly improved. The sky to-day here is heavily overcast and shower are falling. This has been an important reactionary factor. Given a normal weather, harvesting is expected to begin during the month of March and it is argued that when there has been no improvement in the ready demand even after such heavy decline in the quotations recently. The wheat conference at Lahore and the Price control conference at Delhi during the week did not attract any attention, very important as they would have been otherwise, for the very reason that prices have appreciably declined from the peak levels touched during the season necessitating Government intervention.

SPECULATIVE BUSINESS

Business during the week was mainly speculative, except in the earlier stages when about 20 khattis were exported. Bears who had been active last week seized further opportunity of hammering the market particularly for Jeth forwards reducing the spread between Maha and Jeth. Hedge selling by sport dealers also appeared. Realising their positions bulls lost courage and feverishly unloaded their stocks. At the lowest ledder there appeared some speculative support and the price for Jeth again improved to 3/4/10-1/2. Arrivals during the week were almost nil due first to incliment weather and secondly communal tension following a riot on Wednesday.

ACREAGE RUMOURED

Since the writing of weekly report, All-India acreage report for wheat has been received. It is rumoured in the market that it is 8 per cent. more than originally expected. Lowest for Jeth touched 3/3/6 on the announcement of this rumour. But it again recovered to 3/4. The spread between Maha and Jeth has been reduced to -/6/3 only.

PEPPER AND GINGER PRICES

Bombay, Jan 29

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.).

Pepper ready Allepey per candy	Rs.	87	8 0
Pepper Maha Sud 15th per candy		86	0 0
Pepper Chaitra Snd 15th per candy		93	0 0
Pepper Jeth Snd 15th per candy		98	8 0
Pepper ready Lampong in C.I.F. per candy		112	12 0
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt		17	8 0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt		19	8 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15th per cwt		15	12 0
Ginger Chaitra Snd 15th per cwt		18	4 0

B. B. and C. I. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Ahmedabad Passenger	6-35	12-55
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Kathiawar Mail	6-40	21-30
Gujarat Mail	7-35	22-00
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-15
	(Mon.)	(Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9-45	15-10
The Flying Ranee Surat	10-55	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	18-45	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-37	9-25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will ran on Tuesday.

Arrivals at Ballard Pier

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only) for London 9-40

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Jan 29

On Saturday London markets remained entirely closed. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 1.96 7/8 in New York. Shanghai T T on London was 4 1/2d. The local market was erratic and during the early part of the session prices declined to Rs. 56 for Posh silver. Later on there was buying support from the Reserve Bank and prices recovered to Rs. 57 but this level there appeared scattered realising and prices steadied at Rs. 56/14. Gold was fairly steady with a moderate turnover.

Later on there was increased selling.

	GOLD	SILVER
Ready ..... Rs.	42 4 0	56 4 0
Posh	42 4 0	56 7 0
Mahs	42 6 0	56 11 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Jan 29

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G :—					
Bengal U P	199	197	194	191	
Punjab	199	197	194	191	
Rajputana	208	206	203	200	
Oomra No. 3	235	236	233	230	
C P No. 1	235	251	248	246	
C P No. 2	244	242	239	236	
Broach No. 2		263	261	258	255

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Jan 29

Bengal Fine	203-04
Punjab Fine	198-99
C P 1	251-53
C P 2	242-42
Berar	236-37
Khandesh	225-27
Jalna Sellu	227-30
Ahmednagar	227-29
Broach	258-60
Punjab 4 F	268-75
Punjab 289 F	293-306
Sindh N T	283-93

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1939-40	1938-39
Receipts to date 27-1-40	5664000	3225000
Receipts yesterday 27-1-40	22000	5000
Exports to date 27-1-40	3995000	2262000
Stock at Ports 26-1-40	3185000	2823000
Stock at Interior Towns 26-1-40	3067000	3288000
Stock at Liverpool 26-1-40	.....	1045000
Visible Supply 26-1-40	.....	7320000
Quantity in sight 26-1-40	10487000	7536000
Quantity out of sight 26-1-40	.....	5851000

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Jan 29

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales 27-1-40	This year	Last year	Since 1st Sept.
Khandesh	655	45,324	29,911
Central India	1,503	51,411	141,477
Barsi and Nagar	1,909	88,690	40,105
Hyderabad Gaorani	918	37,052	3,805
Berar	4,663	198,853	88,482
Central Provinces	1,552	46,838	22,789
Total Oomras	11,300	467,868	326,539
Dholera	363	26,838	87,496
N W Provinces	49	21,161	1,794
Rajputana	304	21,939	29,632
Sind Punjab	1,240	258,110	206,566
Broach	1,751	8,592	15,514
Coompta and Dharwar		14,830	13,947
Westerns Northerns		15,896	16,961
Cocoanada		60	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	196	1,309	2,540
American		2,229	1,693
Egyptian, African and Sudan		171,386	145,191
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,906	7
Total	15,012	100,166	847,886
Arrived by road to 26th January 1940		100,000	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales 27-1-40	1st Sep to 25th Jan This year	Last year
Total	602 436,329	869,395

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Jan 29

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 57 0 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 75 0 0

Tone :—Steady

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 29.

2 3/4 per cent. 1948/58 Loan	93-14
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	91-14
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101-6
3 per cent 1951/54 Bonds	94-10
3 per cent. 1963/66 Loan	88-13
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	100-12
4 per cent 1960/79 Loan	106-2
4 per cent 1948 Bonds	104-6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	110
5 per cent 1940/43 Bond	101-12
TAX-FREE LOANS	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	110-7
4 per cent 1953-65 Mysore	109
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	117-0
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B. P. T. 1974	102-4
4 per cent M. Deb. 1974	101-8
5 per cent M Deb. 1959	113
6 per cent M Deb 1954	120
6 per cent KPT 1956	120

Tone :—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Jan 29

B. C. RATES :—

T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 29th April

LONDON :—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 29th April

Bank's selling T T D D .....

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 One month

Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 9/32 Two months

NEW YORK :—

Bank's selling T T 334

Bank's buying T T 330

Bank's buying D D 328 1/2

PARIS :—

Bank's selling T T 1300

Bank's buying T T 1330

JAPAN :—

Bank's selling T T 79 1/8

Bank's buying T T 78 1/2

Bank's buying 30 days 77 1/8

AMSTERDAM :—

Bank's selling D D 65 1/8

JAVA :—

Bank's selling D D 84 6/8

HONGKONG :—

Bank's selling D D 84

SHANGHAI :—

Bank's selling D D 38

SINGAPORE :—

Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

CROSS RATE :—

Hongkong London 1/2 31/32 29th inst.

Shanghai London 0/4 7/8 29th inst.

Java London 7.47/55 29th inst.

New York London 3.99 27th inst.

London New York 4.02 1/2-3 1/2 27th inst.

London Paris 176 1/2-3/4 27th inst.

London Italy 78.50 27th inst.

London Belgium 23.70/85 27th inst.

London Switzerland 17.85/95 27th inst.

London Stockholm 16.85/96 27th inst.

London Amsterdam 7.53/58 27th inst.

London Japan 1/2 7/32 27th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange :—Steady.

Gold £8/8/0 26th inst.

Gold £8-8-0 27th inst.

Silver London Ready 21 15/16 26th inst.

Silver London Ready 21 15/16 27th inst.

Silver London Forward 21 7/8 26th inst.

Silver London Forward 21 7/8 27th inst.

Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 26th inst.

Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 27th inst.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/8 per cent 26th inst.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/8 per cent 27th inst.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 26th inst.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 27th inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money :—Call 1 1/8 per cent.

3 months 2 1/4 per cent.

6 months 2 1/4 per cent.

Tone :—Steady.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan 27

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange :—

	Dollars.
Amr Power and Lt 5 per cent Pfd	44 1/2
Elec Bond and Share Common	7 1/8
Int Tel and Tel 1952	40
Amr Tel and Tel	170 1/2
Western Union Telegraph	23 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	260
New York Central R R	16 1/2
Amrex Corporation	15 3/4
Texas Corporation	43
Union Carbon and Carbide	80 1/2
National Biscuits	24 1/4
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	14 3/4
United States Steel	67 5/8
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	21
National Steel	55 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	35 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	26 7/8
General Motors	52 5/8
Packard Motors	3 1/8
General Electric	38 3/4
Woolworth	40 1/8
Socony	11 3/4
Consolidated Oil	7 3/4
Chase National Bank	34 3/4
National City Bank of New York	29 1/4

Turnover 320,000 shares.

COTTON PARITY

Difference Broach A/M below Liverpool May 203 penny points

Difference Broach J/A below Liverpool July 171 penny points

Difference Broach A/M below New York May 41 cent points

Difference Broach J/A above New York July 31 cent points

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Jan 27

SAKELS :—

March ..... 19.86—15

May ..... 19.81—24

ASHMOUNI :—

February ..... 17.55—01

April ..... 17.75—12

GIZA :—

March ..... 18.41—05

May ..... 18.78—14

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan 27

Broach A/M highest 266 1/2 lowest 258 1/2 closing 264 1/4

Broach J/A highest 276 1/2 lowest 270 1/2 closing 274 1/4

Oomra March highest 238 lowest 232 closing 236 1/4

Oomra May highest 241 lowest 235 1/2 closing 239 3/4

Bengal March highest 199 1/2 lowest 193 closing 196 1/2

Bengal May highest 202 lowest 196 closing 199 1/2

Night session : Broach A/M opening Rs. 263 1/2 highest Rs. 264 lowest Rs. 259, closing Rs. 260 1/4. Broach J/A closing 270 1/4.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Jan 29

Fine White Java sugar per cwt :			
Ready (small grain)	Rs.	18	2 0
Ready (large grain)		18	4 0
Shipment December F B H		9	0 0
Shipment January F B H		9	2 0
Shipment February F B H		9	4 0
Shipment March F B H		9	6 0
Indian Sugars ready :—			
Ready (ordinary)		17	11 0
	to	17	14 0
Ready (large grain)		18	0 0
	to	18	6 0

Tone :—Steady

Restricted Turnover In Share Bazar

ABSENCE OF FRESH BUSINESS

Undertone Very Steady

Bombay, Jan 29

After Saturday's slump the local share bazar was quietly steady with comparatively narrow fluctuation. It being the last day before commencement of trading for the next month, there was naturally little fresh business and with cotton market steady, the share bazar remain steady with a restricted turnover.

As far as the speculative sentiment is concerned the effect of Excessive Profit Tax Bill are discounted but Bears seemed to hold aloof watching developments. After a rude jerk and through shake out, investors are likely to support the market but uncertainty of the Central Budget will check speculative enthusiasm for some time.

With business activity very slowly, Wall Street traders on Saturday were cautious and with attendance small, the market became quiet after the initial liveliness of a handful of low price issues. However apart from aircrafts which were supported, movements were confined to minor fractions, the session closing very steady. U. S. Steel shares declined 1/8 at 67 5/8. Anaconda Coppers improved 1/8 at 26 7/8 and General Motors were unchanged at 52 5/8 dollars.

Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 1870 and advanced to Rs. 1912/8 on scattered buying but again declined to Rs 1887/8. At this level scattered covering appeared and prices rallied to Rs. 1907/8 and finally closed at Rs. 1900 against Rs. 1905 on Saturday. Tata Steel ordinary shares fluctuated between Rs.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan 29

Bombay Dyeing (920) 905 900 922 912 917 918 917/8

Century (297) 290 302 297 299 295 296

Central India (298) 290 295 292 295 290 291

Kohinoor (336) 327 329 339 329 341 337 339 338

New Great (348) 320 349 342

Simplex (101/8) 100/8 101 99 102 101

Swadeshi (277) 270 272 269 274 271 269

Associated Cement (120/8) 119 119/12 120/4 120

Andhra (1475) 1470

Tram Ord (131) 130/8

Tata Hydro (183) 183 184

Tata Power (1320) 1320 1323 1326

T Steel Defd (1905) 1870 1880 1870 1907 1902 1912 1887 1910 1900

T Steel Ord (359) 356 354 361 357 359 360 358

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (136/8) 136/8 136

Bellapur (219/8) 218 224 221 220

B Steam (299) 300

B Burma (555) 542 550 567 547 567 562 551 352 and Rs. 361 and finally closed at Rs. 358. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 905 and after advancing to Rs. 927/8 closed at Rs. 917/8. Associated Cement shares closed at Rs. 120. Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 542 and closed at Rs. 551. Kohinoor shares were steady at Rs. 338.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Jan. 29.

100 Ahmedabad Advance		350	0
250 BOMBAY DYEING		917	8
100 CENTURY		296	0
100 CENTRAL INDIA		291	0
100 COLABA		142	0
100 Coorla		120	0
250 David		40	
250 Dawn		390	0
1 E. D. Sassoon Def.		0	8 0
100 FINLAY		145	0
100 GOKAK		172	8
1000 Hindustan		2000	0
100 Indore		49	0
100 Khatau		132	8
100 KOHINOOR		338	0
250 Laxmi		550	0
250 Madras United		25	0
100 MORARJI		172	8
250 Model		90	0
50 MYSORE		103	0
200 NEW GREAT		342	0
100 Oosmanshahi		55	0
100 PHOENIX		300	0
25 SASSOON SILK		86	0
1000 Sholapur		4225	0
50 SIMPLEX		101	0
100 SWADESHI		269	0
100 SWAN		140	0
500 Vishnu		1380	0
1000 Western		950	0
BANKS			
50-100 Baroda		100	0
25-50 CENTRAL		34	8
500 Imperial	X.D.	1457	8
125-500 Imp. Conty.	X.D.	362	8
50-100 India		139-1/2	
100 Reserve Bank	X.D.	103	8
5 Union		5	12
CEMENTS			
100 ASSOCIATED		120	0
INSURANCE			
100 Empire		630	0
15-100 Jupiter		9	8
20 Mercantile		49	0
15-75 New India		35	14
200 Oriental		4150	0
10-50 Vulcan		7	0
ELECTRIC			
100 Ahmed Old		145	10
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY		1470	0
10 Ajmer		10	10
50 BOMBAY TRAM		130	8
100 Bombay Suburban		165	0
10 Broach		11	8
100 Karachi		182	8
100 Poona		185	0
100 Surat		160	0
100 TATA HYDRO		154	0
1000 TATA POWER		1326	4
RAILWAYS			
500 Ahmedabad Prantij		987	8
100 C. Province		100	12
100 Dh. Baramati		95	8
100 Gujarat		94	5
100 Mandra Bhon		91	5
100 Pachora Jamner		72	0
100 Sara Serajganj		97	0
500 Tapti Valley		763	12
MININGS			
9 Burma Corpn.		6	8
2sh. Indian Copper		2	4
10 Indian Iron and Steel		35	0
15 SHIVRAJPUR		43	8
30 TATA STEEL DEF.		1900	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD.		358	0
MISCELLANEOUS			
100 ALCOCK		460	0
10 Air Services		5	0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR		220	0
200 Bombay Safe Dep.		602	8
250 BOMBAY STEAM		300	0
126 B. BURMA		551	4
50 B. BURMA CONT.		182	8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol		4	15
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE		84	0
100 IND. BLEACHING		106	0
50 Ind. Invest. Trust		48	0
100 Ind. Radio Def.		475	0
100 Ind. Radio Ord.		500	0
100 Port Canning		73	0
30 PREMIER CON.		77	8
15 Scindia		21	10
25 Tata Oil Mill		47	12
100 Western I. Match		160	
PREFERENCE			
7 p.c. Andhra Valley		1375	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam		285	0
7 p.c. Bom. Trams (T.F.)		75	0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st		108	0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd		100	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro		142	8
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power		1491	4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.		190	0
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd		136	0
7 p.c. Vishnu		682	8
DEBENTURES			
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley		100	0
6 p.c. Andhra Valley		103	8
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone		49	4
7 p.c. Sholapur		75	8
6 p.c. Tata Hydro		103	4

(Capital letters indicate shares on Forward list.)

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan 29

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper 91/13; 4 per cent 1960/70 106/12; 5 per cent 1945/55 110

BANKS

Bank of Baroda 100; Bank of Hindusthan 22/12; Bank of India 139/8; Central Bank 34/8; Imperial Bank F P 1487/8; Imperial Bank P P 362/8; Indian Overseas Bank 46/8; Reserve Bank 103/8; Union Bank 5/11/6

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles 475; Ambica 252/8; Arun 215; Arvind 1300; Asok 220; Bharatkhand Textiles 2300; Bombay Dyeing 911/4; Buckingham and Carnatics 220; Calico 721/4; Central India 290; Century 295; Colaba 141/4; Elgin 162/8; Gokak 171/4; Hukumchand 165/10; Indore Malwa 55;

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON SIXTEEN POINTS DOWN

Considerable Fall In Broach During Late Trading

DEPRESSED SENTIMENT IN SILVER: PRICES DECLINE

Bombay: Jan. 29.

The New York Cotton Market was depressed by discouraging foreign cables which induced considerable outside selling, particularly from Bombay.

During the night session Broach receded to Rs. 255 on renewed local as well as Calcutta selling and liquidation.

London Stock Exchange was fairly steady with Gilt-edgeds attracting some support.

The sentiment in local Silver Market was adversely affected by the general fall in commodities. Lower London cables further depressed the values.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1940

New York: Jan. 29.

Previous closing	10.77
To-day's opening	10.70
Difference	—7
To-day's closing	10.61
Difference	—16

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1940

Liverpool: Jan. 29.

Previous closing	7.97
To-day's opening	7.94
Difference	—3
To-day's closing	7.72
Difference	—25

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May ..... Rs. 252
Broach July/August ..... Rs. 272

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York: Jan. 29.

The trading in March began at 10.70, i.e. 7 points lower than the last closing.

Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and increased liquidation while later the renewed selling and liquidation developed with March further declining to 10.65.

BOMBAY COTTON
Late Trading

Bombay: Jan. 29.

Broach April/May opened to-night at Rs. 262. The rate improved to Rs. 263/8, but then the market was subjected to heavy pressure. Broach considerably declined and closed at Rs. 255/4.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: Jan. 29.

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

March (10.71/10.71) 10.70/69
May (10.40/40) 10.40/38
July (10.04/03) 10.05/05

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool: Jan. 29.

American January (8.05) 7.95
American March (8.04) 7.93
Giza January (10.19) 9.97
Giza March (10.27) 10.05

LONDON COMMODITIES

London: Jan. 29.

SEEDS

Castorseeds Februar; March (£21 3/4 quoted) £21 5/8 quoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta February March (£20 quoted) £20 quoted
Linseed La Plata February (£15 1/2 quoted) £15 1/2 quoted
Groundnuts Coromandal February March (£14 3/4 quoted) £14 3/4 quoted.

JUTES

Dundee January (£48) £48
Lightning January (£46) £46

RUBBER

Spot (11 15/16d paid and buyers) 11 13/16d paid and value
Forward April/June (11 7/8d paid and sellers) 11 11/16d paid and sellers

METALS

Tin (£236 buyers; £236 1/2 sellers. Firm. Iron. £238 1/2 buyers; £238 3/4 sellers. Firm. Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (111 sh.) 111 sh.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: Jan. 29.

Previous closing	3.99
To-day's opening	3.98 3/4

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: Jan. 29.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T LONDON ON PARIS

London: Jan. 29.

Previous closing	176 1/2 to 176 3/4
To-day's opening	176 1/2 to 176 3/4
To-day's closing	176 1/2 to 176 3/4

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London: Jan. 29.

The following cable regarding London Silver Market was received here to-day:—

Little speculative buying. Business very small with poor support. Market is dull.

LONDON SILVER

London: Jan. 29.

Spot (21 15/16.) 21 13/16d —1/8
Forward (21 7/8d) 21 3/4d —1/8

LONDON GOLD

London: Jan. 29.

Gold Bars fine per ounce (£8/8/0) £8/8/0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: Jan. 29.

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate.

Franc was officially fixed at 175.50 to 176.75

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (13.24+5/8) 13.24 5/8
New York on Bombay (30.27) 30.25
London on Milan (78.50) 78.50
London on Shanghai (0-4 7/16 to 0-4 7/8) 0-4 7/16 to 0-4 7/8
London on Kobe (1-2 1/8 to 1-2 7/32) 1-2 1/8 to 1-2 7/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
4 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent.
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York: Jan. 29.

The following are the opening quotations:—

General Motors (dol 52 5/8) dol 52 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (unquoted) dol 27
U S Steel Common (dol 57 1/4) dol 57 3/4
U S Steel Pref (dol 117 3/4) unquoted.

WHEAT AND SEEDS
Latest Night Quotations

Bombay: Jan. 29.

Wheat May	4	4	3
Linseed May	7	7	9
Groundnuts February	36	11	0
Groundnuts May	39	15	6
Castorseeds May	53	2	0
Cottonseeds January	25	3	0
Cottonseeds May	26	12	0

BOMBAY BULLION
Latest Quotations

Bombay: Jan. 29.

Silver Ready	55	13	0
Silver Posh	55	14	0
Silver Maha	56	4	0
Gold Ready	42	4	3
Gold Posh	42	4	3
Gold Maha	42	5	6
Sovereigns	27	0	0

3½ P.C. STERLING LOAN

London: Jan. 29.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £90 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

INDIAN LOANS

London: Jan. 29.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£95 1/2) £95 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£90 1/2) £90 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£110) £110
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£111) £111
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948/53 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2
5 per cent Indian Stock 1942/47 (£107) £107
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1954/58 (£100 1/2) £100 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 (£105 3/4) £106 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£73 5/8) £73 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£99 1/2) £99 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£101) £100 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£110 7/8) £111 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£98 3/8) £98 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£110) £110 3/8

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (11-6) 11-8
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (52-1 1/2) 52-1 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 3 1/4) dol 3 1/4
Electric Music Industry (8-6) 8-6
Princhin Johnson (17-7 1/2) 17-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (31-0) 31-0
Woolsworth New Ordinary (60-9) 61-0
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1937 (£34 1/2) £36 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (29-7 1/2) 29-6
Unilever Ordinary (29-6) 29-6
Ford Motors (16-0) 16-0
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£61 1/2) £62
British American Tobacco Ordinary (101 3) 102-6
Carreas 'A' (£5 7/8) £5 7/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (121-3) 120-0 ex-div.
P and O Def (19-9) 20-0
Distillers (67-3) 68-0
Bredfords Dye (6-9) 6-9
British Celanese (6-9) 6-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (34-4 1/2) 34-1 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (35-9) 35-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (18-9) 18-9
Inter Nickels (dol 47) dol 46 3/4
Indian Iron (60-7 1/2) 55-0

TEA SHARES

Assam (17-6) 17-6
Donaro Tea (31-3) 31-3
Empire of India (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2

JUTES

Barnagore (£11 1/4) £11 1/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-3) 24-3
Gula Kelampong (21-3) 21-3
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (33-3) 33-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (36-3) 36-3
Burma Corporation (10-0) 9-9
Rio Tintos (£16) £15 1/2
East Rand Properties (49-4 1/2) 49-4 1/2
Rand Mines (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£14 1/2) £14 3/8
Associated Portland Cement (50-0) 50-0
Trinidad Leasehold (72-6) 72-6
Sub Nigel (£9 7/8) £9 7/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (25-7 1/2) 25-0
Union Corporation (£7 3/8) £7 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Anglo Iranian (58-9) 57-6
Burma Oil (65-0) £4-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (6-3) 6-3
Shell Transport (78-9) 78-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£33 1/2) £33

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£38 3/4) £39 1/2
London Midland Ordinary (£14 5/8) £14 7/8
London North Eastern Def (£2 3/8) £2 3/8
London Southern Def (£14 1/2) £14 1/2
London Transport 5 per cent (£116 1/2) £117
London Transport "C" (£65) £65

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan 29

Reports of difficulties of some parties in the cotton market influenced forced liquidation. The market was expected to open at Rs. 261 for Broach A/M delivery and the market opened as expected. There was some buying and prices advanced to Rs. 263/8 but there appeared some forced liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 259 but again rallied to Rs. 261/8 Present prices are attractive and Japan is buying freely. The market is oversold and it is time to secure cotton scale down.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 3 points and Broach A/M delivery was quoted at Rs. 262.

Later Liverpool was reported unchanged and with scattered buying, the local market was steady. Closing quotations at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

F G M G Broach:—

April/May	Rs. 262	4	0
July/August	271	12	0

Fine M G Oomra:—

March	234	4	0
May	237	0	0

F G M G Bengal:—

March	195	0	0
May	198	4	0

GROUNDNUT AND SEEDS

Bombay, Jan 29

Castorseeds May:—			
Opening	Rs. 53	12	0
Highest	53	12	0
Lowest	53	0	0
Closing	53	4	0
Groundnuts February:—			
Opening	36	8	0
Highest	36	13	6
Lowest	36	8	0
Closing	36	13	6
Groundnuts May:—			
Opening	39	13	0
Highest	40	2	6
Lowest	39	13	0
Closing	40	1	3
Cottonseeds January:—			
Opening	25	2	0
Highest	25	3	0
Lowest	25	2	0
Closing	25	3	0
Cottonseeds May:—			
Opening	26	14	0
Highest	26	14	0
Lowest	26	10	3
Closing	26	12	0

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay: Jan. 29.

Yarn No.	February	April	June
6 1/2s.	140	142	145
10 1/2s.	157	160	164
20 1/2s.	214	219	223
40s.	287	290	292

MADRAS SHARE MARKET.

Madras: Jan. 29.

Business in the local market was extremely limited with turnover taking place in very few sections Planting issues remained quiet. Among Miscellaneous shares Indian Steel Rollings dropped further on speculative selling. Cotton mills were quiet.

EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Indian Bank 4/3; Cambodias 9/14, 10/2; Peri Akaramalai 17/4; Chembras 3, 3/1/6, 3/2; Thamarapally 4/10; Cochin Malabars 6/5, 6/6; Midlands 4/14; Vellamalai 9/10; Mysore Sugars 44, 44/4; Travancore Sugars 12/8; Mysore Paper 13/2; s o l 13/12; Mysore Chemicals 10/4 X R; Indian Steel Rolling 8/1.

PROSPECTS OF INDO-AMERICAN TRADE EXPANSION

Urgency Of Up-to-date Bi-lateral Agreement

A dinner was given by the India Chamber of Commerce of America, Inc. on December 5th, 1939 at the Hotel Commodore in New York City in honour of Sirdar Hardit Singh Malik, India Government Trade Commissioner to America. The gathering was most distinguished and heads and representatives of several leading firms engaged in importing and exporting business between India and the United States of America were present.

All the speakers paid tribute in glowing terms to Mr. Malik for the excellent work he was doing, in promoting and fostering closer trade relations between these two great countries. The Chamber was, also, highly complimented for its untiring and unabated efforts to bring to an early conclusion the proposed Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between India and the United States of America.

NEED FOR INDO-AMERICAN TRADE AGREEMENT.

Sirdar J. J. Singh, President of the Chamber in the course of his speech said:—The present trade between these two countries is governed by an antiquated and obsolete Convention of Commerce which was concluded between Great Britain and America as far back as 1815. The businessmen, industrialists and merchants, both in America and in India, have for some time past realized that it was high time that a more up-to-date and bi-lateral and comprehensive instrument was brought into existence to govern the trade between these two countries.

As stated by our Chamber on previous occasions, this proposed Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between India and the United States of America is "not" a Trade Agreement and will "not" require the sifting into the question of actual imports and exports, their values in dollars and cents and the question of barter, quotas, etc. This Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, as already mentioned, will serve the purpose of bringing into existence a new and more satisfactory and up-to-date instrument, under which these two countries will thereafter trade.

I am, indeed, glad to inform you that most significant and satisfactory progress has been made in this connection. I regret I am not at liberty to give any further details at this stage."

Mr. H. S. Malik in his reply said:—

"Roughly speaking the value of the trade between the two countries amounts over a year to about 100,000,000 dollars and although this has not always been the case, in recent years the balance of trade has been somewhat in India's favour

The tariff position in the two countries was favourable before the war to the development of our mutual trade. There were in addition two other favourable factors: (a) the trade between our two countries is complimentary rather than competitive. That is to say, we send to the United States in the main things that are not locally available, e.g., jute, shellac, goat skins, tea, hand-made goods, etc. and we import similarly from the United States goods that are not available in India, e.g., automobiles, trucks, refrigerators, electrical machinery, etc. and (b) with the dislocation brought about in China, Japan and certain Central European countries and the consequent inability of those countries to supply many kinds of articles required in the U. S. A. India was being considered to an increasing extent as a possible alternate source of supplies. And from what I was able to observe before India herself became involved in the present struggle, she was in a good position to meet a portion at least of the new demand.

EFFECTS OF WAR

The export trade of India was, on the outbreak of war, affected by two important factors: governmental restrictions on exports and shipping.

There are the large increases in freight and insurance rates which cannot but have a depressing effect in the long run on the international exchange of goods. There is the rise in prices in some commodities which may have serious long range effects."

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET.

Karachi: Jan. 29.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Cotton Sind March 28/0/3; Punjab March 20/6; 4 F Desi American March 28/10.

Tone:—Quiet.

Wheat Jan. 28/13/3; March 29/3; July 30/7/9.

Tone:—Steady.

Gram January 31/14/3; July 31/8/3.

Toria February 44/7/9; March 45/7/9.

Cottonseed January 23/4; March 23/6/6; May 23/12.

COLLECTION OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

Govt. Of India's Proposal

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

The Government of India's tentative proposals placed before the Labour Conference to-day regarding a Statistics Act to be applied to industries in the country contemplate the following provision.

(1) Compulsory submission of returns by the parties concerned. (2) Prevention of wilful fraud or negligence in the compilation of returns; (3) Prevention of irregular disclosure of information collected under the act; (4) Co-operation of Provincial Government.

'Most of the Legislation dealing with statistics in other countries', it was pointed out on behalf of the Government of India, 'provides for a comprehensive census of production at prescribed intervals. In the present circumstances of India, it is doubtful if we should attempt anything like a complete census of industrial production It would be too expensive, involve extensive and prolonged enquiries and raise some serious administrative difficulties. In the initial stage the application of the Statistics Act may be confined to the collection of information regarding the leading organised industries in the country. Apart from the intrinsic importance of this class of industries, it would be a relatively easy matter to collect information regarding organised industries by the simple process of filling in schedule forms such as is usually adopted under a Statistics Act.'

PRINCIPLE OF COMPULSION.

'It would be useful to collect particulars regarding the cottage industries with which some of these large-scale industries come into competition. But this is a problem which primarily concerns Provincial Governments and will have to be tackled entirely through their agency. It would be impossible to apply the Statistics Act to small industries; in fact, such industries are excluded from the scope of the Act in every country. Particulars regarding them would have to be collected by Provincial Governments either by the 'census' method or by the 'random sample' method which ever is more suitable to the circumstances of each industry.

It must be expected that the principle of compulsion embodied in a Statistics Act will provoke some opposition. But in view of the interest in industrial enquiries which the activities of the National and Provincial Planning Committees have created and the general recognition of the need for more statistical information, there will probably be less opposition now than at any previous time.

ADMINISTRATION OF ACT.

If in the early stages the application of the Act is confined to the principal organised industries, the cost to Government will not be considerable. If we do not aim at a complete census of industrial production but only at the collection of information regarding certain selected industries, the total annual expenditure is not likely to exceed a lakh of rupees at any stage.

As regards the administration of the Act, there is little doubt that since work on these lines has been carried on for many years, although on a limited scale, in the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the most suitable agency for the collection and publication of industrial statistics would be that department.

Ban On 'National Front' And 'New Age' In C. P.

NAGPUR, Jan. 27.

The Government of the Central Provinces and Berar, says a Gazette notification, have, under the Defence of India Rules, prohibited

(I) the printing or publishing in the Central Provinces and Berar of

(a) the periodical entitled "National Front" or "New Age" or of any successor of the said periodicals,

(b) any matter contained in any document the bringing of which into British India is for the time being prohibited under Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act;

(II) the use in the Central Provinces and Berar of any press for printing any such periodical or matter.—United Press.

KARACHI, Jan. 29.

To enable Medical practitioners both Government and private, to refresh their knowledge the Sind Government have now sanctioned a Refresher Course at the Medical School, Hyderabad (Sind).—United Press.

NEED FOR KEY INDUSTRIES

Hindustan Native Merchants' Association's Annual Meeting

The 41st Annual General Meeting of the Hindustan Native Merchants Association was held on January 14.

In the course of his Presidential speech Mr. Tansukhrai M. Karundia traced the rise of the Association and pointed out that the membership of the Association represented nearly 300 principal business concerns in Bombay.

The following are important extracts from his speech:—

The need for powerful combined effort on the part of the commercial community was not previously so great as it became today.

"With a view to protect the interests of buyers and sellers, a joint committee of the representatives of country Fancy and Grey Piecegoods merchants association and those of our association has already been formed and we have come to some agreement but the rules have not been framed as yet therefore the joint committee could not commence its work.

SETTLEMENT OF TRADE AND HUNDI DISPUTES

"The work done by the association during the year in the matter of settlement of disputes between members of the association and their upcountry constituents as well as the merchants local and members was really progressive and satisfactory. This greatly helped our members from undergoing heavy expenses of court.

"During the year 14034 disputes regarding Hundis involving a total sum of Rs. 5,204.867/15/3 were entered out of which 5263 Hundis were duly honoured and 8771 Hundis were duly protested by the association.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA'S INDUSTRIES

The present war has given India a good opportunity for the introduction of its important industries. One section of the nation is laying all the emphasis on the revival of cottage industries while another section is engaged in the task of national industrial planning. Cottage industries are also important but they can neither solve the problem of unemployment satisfactorily nor can stop the large financial drain to which we are subjected today on account of our being compelled to import plant machinery, etc. therefore the need of the hour is key industries. India has got raw materials, metals etc., required for the introduction of plant machinery, etc. therefore the Government and the public should divert their attention towards the introduction of key industries."

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Wide Fluctuations

CALCUTTA: Jan. 29.

Rather erratic conditions prevailed over the Stock Exchange to-day after the week-end in almost all the sections with the wide range of fluctuations amongst share values, and business was also reported on restricted scale.

The following are the closing quotations:—

Government Securities: 3 per cent Paper 78 s lot; 3 per cent New Loan 1963/65 89/2 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent Paper 91/8; 3 1/2 per cent Loan 1947/50 100/8 s lot; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 106/4; 5 per cent Loan 1940/43 101 small lot; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 110/14 small lot.

Banks: Imperial Conty. 364 ex-div; Reserve 104/8 ex-div.

Cottons: Elgin 154/8 small lot; Kesoram 5/10.

Coals: Amalgamated 29/8; Bengal 375 small lot; Bhulanbarare 12; Dhemo Main 17/8; Equitable 38/8.

Jutes: Adamjee 24/3; Pref. 131/8; Anglo-India 394; Bally 230; Birla 22; Clive 27; Ft. William 259; Gourepore 721; Empire 32/4 small lot; Howrah 55; Hukumchand 7/8; Pref 79; India 330; Nuddea 63/4; Presidency 5/2.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6/8; Consolidated Tin 4/13; Indian Copper 2/5; Rhodesia Copper 1/3 c i s; Dalmia Cement Pref. 93; Burn ord 337; Hukumchand Steel 8; Indian Iron and Steel 35; Steel Corporation ord 19; Pref 100; B I Corporation ord 4/2; Dunlop Rubber Second Pref. 105/8 c t; British Burma Petroleum 5; Bengal Paper 113/4 s l; India Paper Pulp 130; Titaghur Paper 'A' and 'B' Ordy 30/4; Samastipore 8/4.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Jan 29

N Y Kaisha's Japanese ss Anyo Maru of 5741 reg tons, Captain S Simizu arrived from Yokohama with passengers and general cargo.

N Y Kaisha's Japanese ss Nagato Maru of 4325 reg tons, Captain I Kanno arrived from Nagoya with general cargo.

O S Kaisha's Japanese ss Havana Maru of 3451 reg tons, Captain S Kusumoto arrived from Yokohama with general cargo.

Shaw Wallace and Company's Norwegian ss Tonsbergfojord of 1830 reg tons, Captain S Yargensen arrived Saigon with cargo of rice.

N Y Kaisha's Japanese ss Atlantic Maru of 4254 reg tons, Captain T Kukita arrived from Yokohama with copra and general cargo.

LOADING

The following vessel booked for loading on 29-1-40.

Italian ss Conte Verde

EXPORTS

300 bales raw cotton K Poonja and Co; 1000 bales raw cotton Konishi and Co Ltd; 300 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons Ltd; 2000 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 200 bales waste cotton L O Vora; 100 bundles henna leaves S M Rajgor and Co; 16 bags real Goplate A Kadarali; 204 pkgs gum E Mavji and Co; 5750 bags gr nut oil cake exp H Rawjee and Co; 4514 bags gr nut oil cake meal H Rawjee and Co; 1150 bags groundnut oil cake meal D Abraham and Sons; 10 bales cotton grey yarn E Noordin and Co; 17 bales kidskins D Abraham and Sons; 8400 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 6500 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading Co Ltd; 600 bales raw cotton The Nissho Co Ltd; 100 bales raw cotton C Jethabhai and Co; 600 bales raw cotton M Amersey and Co; 900 bales raw cotton Podar Trading Co Ltd; 55 bales raw cotton H Nensey and Co; 200 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 2784 bags castorseed The Oil Seeds Trading Co Ltd.

IMPORTS

Bombay: Jan. 29.

200 kegs formusal; 51 bales wool tops; 45 packages biscuits; 70 drums disinfectant fluid; 175 cases empty tins; 70 cases cycles and cycle parts; 190 cases cottons; 100 drums Pyrolignite of iron; 48 kegs glaze powder; 1000 bags cut nails; 205 cases cider; 1735 c/s beer; 40 bags glue; 50 cases amorphous phosphorus; 54 cases wine; 114 cases stout; 295 loose steel tyres; 69 cases chocolates; 75 cases empty cartons; 34 cases cigarettes; 120 crates accumulators; 32 cases bottles; 325 loose San earthenware; 75 cases ale; 281 c/s C I cisterns; 100 cases Cruschen salts; 307 cases coffee; 71 cases milk powder; 100 bundles fencing strawboards; 50 cases condensed milk; 60 pieces earthenware lavatories; 52 cases lead plates; 80 kegs gum; 40 kegs Dobbies; 160 bundles steel conduit tubing; 249 loose pneumatic motor car outer covers; 41 cases lead pipe; 40 barrels bleaching detergent; 544 crates tiles; 75 cases Lever salts; 210 cases machinery; 55 cases rivets; 58 loose steel axles; 58 kegs sofa springs; 200 kegs sulphate of copper; 83 cases window glass; 76 cases shovels, forks, spoons; 61 drums dry aniline dye; 40 kegs muriate of ammonia; 1180 packages bicarb soda; 131 drums calcium chloride; 997 drums bleaching powder; 40 drums sodium peroxide; 727 bundles steel strips; 224 drums sodium sulphide; 200 bags limbux; 50 loose railway waggon buffers; 40 cases canned strawberries; 85 c/s sewing cotton thread on reels; 318 bags black pepper; 1686 bags cocoanuts; 353 bags copra; 137997 pieces and bundles teak wood; 652 bags betelnuts; 265 bags dry ginger; 171 jottas coir rope; 260 barrels pitch; 558 cases jaggery; 559 packages sewing machinery and parts; 507 bags sandlewood roots; 62 bundles canes.

WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, Jan 29

Local light rain occurred in Baluchistan. Quetta recorded quarter of an inch. Isolated showers occurred in east Central Provinces. South-east Madras Pendra and Pamban recording one inch each.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 29-1-1940.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.034 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.5 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 67.9 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.9 degrees 0.7 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 69.2 degrees 2.8 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 74 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 150 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 29-1-40

At 8-7 a.m local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 75.3 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.11 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.92 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

For

Your Skin Troubles Use

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THE ANTISEPTIC SKIN OINTMENT

For Ringworm, Eczema, Sores, Itch, Boils, Bruises, Cuts, Stings, Bites, Rash, Pimples use Germex it

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BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 6, 1996
Muslim: Jilhaj 19, 1358
Parsi: Amardad 27, 1309
Hightide: 3-32; 16-16
Lowtide: 9-55; 21-57
Sunrise: 7h. 14m.
Sunset: 6h. 30m.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY: Monday.

Lady Lumley presided at an Executive Committee meeting of the Bombay Presidency Indian Red Cross Appeal at Government House.

Lady Lumley accompanied by Capt. H. St. P. J. Bennett and Capt. A. St. J. Shuttleworth, Aides-de-Camp, left Bombay for Rohini Camp.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

"Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Columns."

SAFETY FIRST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

A public lecture will be delivered on "Panic" by Dr. F. N. A. Moos, M.D., at 6-15 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) in the Conference Hall, Electric House. Mr. Francis Low, Editor of the "Times of India" will preside.

TECHNOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

The sixth annual gathering of the Technological Association will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. in the University Gardens, when Sir Ardeshir Dalal will preside.

WINTER LECTURE SERIES

The 8th lecture of the above series will be delivered to-day (Tuesday) at "Vanamali Hall," Kshatraikya Sanstha, Dadar (near B.B. and C.I. Rly. Station), at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. Anant Kanekar will speak on "Some Thoughts about the Progressive Literature."

NAGPADA NEIGH'HOOD HOUSE

Mr. K. A. Abbas will speak in Hindustani on "Some Impressions of My Tour in European Countries" to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) and Mr. Babu Rao Patel will speak in English on "The Future of the Film Industry in India."

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION AND LIBRARY KALYAN

The 12th annual general meeting of the above association was held in the Kalyan Municipal Council Hall on Sunday last when Prof. Pratapagiri Ramamurti, its President, presided. Rao Bahadur D. S. Naidu, who inaugurated the proceedings, explained to the members the importance of such associations and libraries.

The President in his speech referred to the progress of the Association during the 12 years of its existence.

The function terminated after the adoption of the annual report and election of office-bearers.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

LAST 3 DAYS!

IN THE ERNST LUBITSCH COMEDY PRODUCTION
NINOTCHKA
(Don't pronounce it... SEE IT!)
with
MELVYN DOUGLAS
INA CLAIRE
Directed by ERNST LUBITSCH

FRIDAY!
ED. G. ROBINSON
IN
"BLACKMAIL"
THRILLS, SUSPENSE, ACTION!
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Tower of London". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Tower of London". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Ninotchka". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Young Man's Fancy". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Lion Has Wings." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Juarez". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Mud". Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
NEW WEST END—"Will". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Jawani-Ki-Reet". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Ghazi Salahuddin". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Achhut". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"My Beloved". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Raja Gopichand". Time as usual.

Moghul Line To Be Made Muslim Company

The Executive Officer, Port Haj Committee, informs:—

In the meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Haj Committee, held on Friday, Jan. 26, resolutions were passed thanking the Health Officers of the port of Bombay and the Bombay Municipality for their efficient arrangements for medical aid for the Haj pilgrims, calling for the attention of the Government on the steamer fare for children and requesting the Government to pursue the matter further and get Article 100 of the International Sanitary Convention duly amended at an early date

Another resolution was passed congratulating the Board of Directors of the Moghul Line, Ltd., on their decision to make the Moghul Line a Muslim company.

THE GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Sorabji Nowroji Kanga will give a further discourse in Gujarati on "a detailed examination of the Farvardin Yasht." The lecture is open to the public.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM GIRLS' SCHOOL WORK EXHIBITION

An exhibition of work done by the students of the Anjuman-i-Islam Girls' School in Domestic Science, Needle-work and Drawing is to be held on Thursday, the 8th and Friday, the 9th February between the hours 5-30 to 6-30 p.m. on Thursday and 4-30 to 6-30 on Friday (S.T.). Thursday will be an open day for all and Friday is reserved for ladies only and 'purdah' arrangements will be made.

ANDHERI TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The election of the Managing Committee of the Andheri Taluka Congress Committee will take place on Sunday, February 18.

The last date for receiving the applications is Sunday, 11th Feb. up to 10 a.m.

Application forms can be had from the Committee's office (Ghodbunder Rd.) on Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays between 8 and 9 a.m.

LATE SIR NUSSERWANJI CHOKSEY

The Council of the Parsi Central Association at its meeting on Thursday passed a resolution placing "on record its deep sense of sorrow at the sad death of Sir Nusserwanji Choksey who was one of the founder-members of the Association and a member of its Council for many years. Sir Nusserwanji's services to the cause of sanitation and medical relief in the city of Bombay are well-known. His work in the Council of State as a member of that august body was of considerable merit. The Council conveys its heartfelt sympathy and sincere condolences to the family of the deceased in their sad bereavement."

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCN. COMMITTEE

The following members have been elected to serve on the Committee of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, for the year 1940:

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar (Chairman); Mr. R. L. Ferard (Deputy Chairman); Sir Ness Wadia, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Sir H. P. Mody, Sir Joseph Kay, Mr. T. V. Baddeley, Mr. J. C. Burns, Mr. Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, Mr. Hurgovandas Jamnadas Ramji, Mr. Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey, Mr. A. M. Mehta, Mr. H. F. Milne, Mr. Navinchandra Mafatlal, Mr. A. L. Paramor, Mr. A. Pether, Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, Mr. F. Stones, Mr. C. P. Wadia and Mr. Neville N. Wadia.

All-India States' People's Executive

Next meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India States' People's Conference will meet in Bombay in the office of the Conference on Feb. 9 at 4 p.m. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will arrive here on the 9th morning to preside over the meeting.

City Solicitor's Death

BOMBAY: Monday.

The death occurred last night at his residence at Santa Cruz of Mr. Raghunandan Nanu Kothare, a Solicitor of Bombay, a trustee of several institutions and a member of the Committee of the Hindu Cremation Ground, Bombay. His funeral which took place this morning at Santa Cruz, was largely attended.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Governor-General has, under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 76 of the Government of India Act, 1935, assented in the name of His Majesty to the Bill to provide for the relief of agricultural debtors in the Province of Bombay (L. A. Bill No. XIII of 1939).

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN).

Several public meetings and functions were held throughout the Suburban area during the week-end.

The boys of Don Bosco Industrial School, Tardeo, Bombay, played the Band at D'Monte's Park. After this a lantern show on the life of St. Don Bosco was given in the D'Monte Pavilion.

The entire Juhu Beach was packed with sightseers who spent happy hours bathing and horse-riding.

Versova also was lively. The picnic cottages were packed.

Down, Bassein has now become a drunkards' paradise. It saw crowds of suburbanites feasting away in the interior, several upon illicit liquor, sold at a cheap rate. Bassein is a very interesting and educative place. The fact that it has several important historical centres, large plantation groves adds importance to this trading centre.

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA

Hindustani Shikshak Vidyalaya

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, writes:—

It is proposed to start a three months' Refresher Course for the Hindustani Shikshak Diploma according to the syllabus of the Board of Education in Hindustani, Bombay Government, by the first week of February. Those who have passed the Rashtra Bhasha Visharad examination of the Dakshna Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras, or the "Rashtrabhasha Kovid" of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha, or any other equivalent examination recognised by the Board, will be allowed to join the Vidyalaya. Admission will be limited. Those who intend to join the Vidyalaya should send up their application forms before 3rd Feb. The Vidyalaya will work from 6 to 8 p.m. in the premises of the Secondary Teachers' Training College Dhobi Talao on four days in the week. The fees for the course will be Rs. 18, to be paid in advance.

For detailed particulars see the Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Adenwala Mansion, Chowpatty Seaface, near Wilson College, on week days between 5 p.m. and 6-30 p.m.

JUSTIN ABBOTS' PORTRAIT

Unveiling In Poona

From A Correspondent).

POONA: Jan. 28.

Mr. R. P. Masani, Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay, will perform the unveiling ceremony of the oil portrait of the late Rev. Justin E. Abbott (U.S.A.) at the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala, Poona, on the 2nd Feb. in recognition of the munificent donation of 30,000 dollars left by him in his will some years ago. The oil portrait has been drawn and presented by the well-known Poona artist Prof. S. K. Pimpalkhare.

Sind Jails In 1938

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

The annual administration report of the Sind Jail Department for the year 1938 says:—

There were 7,261 convicted prisoners in the province during the year under report as against 7,765 in 1937 and 25,710 under-trial prisoners as against 22,067 in the previous year.

On January 6, 1938, a serious quarrel broke out in the Sukkur District Prison between convicted prisoners on the one hand and all under-trial prisoners on the other, was largely due to the over-crowding in the under-trial barracks.

Seven prisoners escaped from jail custody against five in the previous year. Two of these along with three of the previous year were captured.

Khadi And A. I. V. I. Exhibition At Ramgarh

Arrangements for holding the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition in connection with the 53rd Indian National Congress are moving apace. Some two hundred labourers are daily working over the site and under the guidance of Mr. R. P. Varma, Engineer, the plans have been laid thereon. Stalls are being reserved by the different branches of the All-India Spinners' Association and certified Khadi Organisations and also by Village Industries Association. Those intending to take out stalls in the Exhibition will please apply to the Secretary, Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition, Ramgarh by the 31st of January, 1940 with necessary advance.

The rent for covered space within the Exhibition is ordinarily Rs. 30 per 100 sq. ft. and Rs. 15 per 100 sq. ft. for open space.

Gonda Delegates To Ramgarh

GONDA: (By Mail).

The following have been declared elected unopposed as delegates to the Ramgarh session of the Congress from 16 Congress Mandals in this district:—

1. Mr. Sajjad Zahir (Colonelganj); 2. Mr. Ram Manohar Lohia (Paraspur); 3. Mr. Bhanu Pratap (Tarabganj); 4. Mr. Ishwar Saran Verma, M.L.A. (Achalpur Nagwa); 5. Mr. Baldeo Singh (Tikri Nawabganj); 6. Pt. Ram Krishna Trivedi (Gonda); 7. Mr. Yogesh Chandra Chatterji (Intiathok); 8. Mr. Beni Prasad (Ramapur); 9. Pt. Mahesh Dutt Pandey (Piprapadum); 10. Mr. Swami Gopal Gurha (Sri Nagar); 11. Mr. Lal Behari Tandan, M.L.A. (Utraula); 12. Mr. Raghvendra Pratap Singh, M.L.A. (Mankapur); 13. Mr. Shyam Lal (Harijan) (Balrampur); 14. Mr. Jagannath Prasad (Maharajganj); 15. Mr. Abdul Sattar (Tulsipur); 16. Mr. Babban Singh (Chapiya).

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High Court

DEATH SENTENCES SET ASIDE

Story Of Intrigues

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. JusticeSen).

Imperator v. Sitabai Nagu Mali, Malhari Ganpati Gayakwad, Babu Maruti Jathara.

This was a matter which came up for confirmation of the sentences of death passed by Mr. G. B. Constantine, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar. The appeals filed by all the accused were also heard simultaneously.

Nagu, the deceased, who lived in the village of Chambhale was first married to one Devaki, Sitabai was the sister of Devaki and married to one Bali. Devaki and Bali died about the same time seven or eight years ago. Thereupon Sitabai married Nagu. But when Nagu became too old, Sitabai, it was alleged, fell for one Malhari (accused number 2) with whom she used to carry on intrigues for the past two years, much to the annoyance of her husband Nagu.

Babu (accused number 3) then arrived on the scene a few months before the alleged murder. He came to know about the intrigues between Sitabai and Malhari but the prosecution alleged that he was bribed into silence by Sitabai. The prosecution alleged that in August 1939 the three accused conspired to murder Nagu by poisoning him.

JUDGMENT.

The learned Chief Justice was not impressed by the other evidence in the case apart from the confessions. His Lordship was disposed to believe that though the confessions were true (being in such details) they were by no means voluntary and free from imposition by the police. His Lordship therefore set aside the convictions and ordered the accused to be acquitted and discharged.

Mr. R. A. Jaghirdar Government Pleader, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. P. V. Nijsure appeared for the accused.

ISSUES BEFORE LEAGUE EXECUTIVE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League meets on Saturday next when Mr. M. A. Jinnah, League President, is expected to disclose to the members his correspondence and talks with His Excellency the Viceroy regarding the League's stand on the war issue and its demand for an inquiry into the allegations against the Congress Governments.

The Committee will also examine the statement of the Under-Secretary of State for India on Mr. Jinnah's demand for Royal Commission of Inquiry. In addition, the Committee would consider the affiliation of the Provincial Muslim Leagues established in the Punjab, Assam and Orissa under instructions issued from the headquarters.

The Committee will also consider letters from scheduled castes and other minority groups for facilities to attend the Lahore session of the All-India Muslim League in March next and extend invitations to their representatives.

The Foreign Sub-Committee will report on their contacts with Muslim countries to the Working Committee which will also consider the budget for the next year. —United Press.

RANGOON RIOT SITUATION

RANGOON, Jan. 29.

Despite last evening's peace manifesto, the unsparing efforts of the signatories and the vigilance of the police, the situation this morning is not regarded as helpful.

A visit to the affected area early this morning suggested tenseness in the air. In the rice market no business was possible.

As the day wore on, an incident occurred at the junction of Sparks Street and Dalhousie Street, nearly half a mile away from the scene of the original disturbance on Saturday, when a man in a sweetmeat shop was attacked. This sent a wave of nervousness throughout the locality and led to an attack on a Muslim press a few furlongs away.

A school in the disturbed Mogul Street area was raided by the police and 12 arrestes were made including a Head Master and a Moulvi.—A.P.

GANDHI SEVA SANGH CONFERENCE PLANS

MALIKANDA, (Dacca), Jan. 28.

Mahatma Gandhi, will be accommodated at Malikanda in an Ashram situated at a distance of 200 yards from the conference pandal, when he comes here for the Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference.

Huge preparations for the conference are going on. A Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition is being organised, where a spinning competition will be held.—United Press.

Around The Courts

BOMBAY, Monday.

Gangaram Ganpat Sawant was arrested by the Preventive Police, under the Abkhari Act, on Monday morning.

He was placed before a Magistrate at Mazagaon Court, to-day, and was ordered to be released on bail.

Bhiwa Fanji and Jaiwantbai were arrested yesterday on a charge of robbing a woman by the DeLisle Road Police.

Both the accused were placed to-day before Mr. G. A. Sabnis, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, who ordered them to be remanded in police custody till February 12.

LABOURER'S DEATH DUE TO ELECTRIC SHOCK.

The inquest on the body of Babaji Kashiram, a labourer, who sustained electrical burns and died in the K.E.M. Hospital on Sunday, was resumed today in the Coroner's court.

The Coroner accepting the unanimous opinion of the jury, recommended that Venkatnarayan Yespal, supervisor-in-charge of the station (Electric) at Rachael Sassoon Mill, be prosecuted under Section 304 I.P. Code as he failed to take the necessary precaution to deaden the electric current in the Sub-Station before allowing the labourer to work in any part of it.

POLICE ARREST BUSINESSMAN.

K. P. Umrigar a Bombay businessman it is alleged was caught red-handed whilst receiving illegal bets in the Members' Enclosure at Mahaluxmi on Saturday afternoon, by Sub-Inspector A. H. Ismail of the Anti-Gambling Squad of the C. I. D.

Rs. 1,679-11-0 in cash and a race book bearing amounts entered on graph papers were siezed by the Police from the alleged unauthorised bookie.

The accused was placed before a bench of Honorary Magistrates to-day and ordered to be released on bail.

It is stated that the accused runs an extensive organisation for accepting illegal bets and the Police expect to make further finds.

LIQUOR FROM DENATURED SPIRIT?

Can a man who dilutes denatured spirit be charged with manufacturing liquor?

This point was argued at length to-day, before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, by Mr. B. A. Dalal, Police Prosecutor, who opined that if a man mixed water with denatured spirit, he must be held to have manufactured spirituous liquor within the definition of the Abkari Act.

The prosecution case was that Swami Munuswami, was arrested on December 23, in a lonely spot at Colaba when he was alleged to have sold denatured spirit to a bogus customer.

It was, according to the police, a simple but dangerous process. The accused poured some denatured spirit from a bottle, and had it diluted by a generous mixture of water. This was then given to the bogus customer.

The accused, the police prosecutor stated, was clearly guilty of selling denatured spirit without licence, but the more important point was whether he could be considered to have manufactured liquor.

ENTICEMENT CASE DISMISSED.

The complaint filed by a junior Mamlatdar of Akola against one Natwarlal Ghia charging him with enticing away his wife was dismissed by Mr. K. J. Khambata Presidency Magistrate Girgaum Court as the complainant was absent.

The accused was discharged.

"I being a Junior Mamlatdar in Berar it is extremely difficult for me to get leave on and often to attend the subsequent hearings. This is the busiest season of Revenue recovery and it will continue till the rains. I am therefore unable to attened the next hearing fixed for January 26. For the very reason, though the case is as clear as anything, I am prepared to suffer the discharge of the accused in my absence under section 259 Cr. P. C."

With the above request Mr. D. K. Danwikar, Junior Mamlatdar of Akola, District Akola in Berar, is reported to have sent an application to the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, before whom he had filed a complaint against one Babubhai Ghia alias Natwarlal Jamnadas charging him with enticing away his married wife.

When on January 26 the case came up for hearing before Mr. K. J. Khambata, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, the complainant was absent from the court and therefore the Magistrate as stated above dismissed the complaint and discharged the accused.

HUSBAND ON MURDER CHARGE

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Jan. 26

A landlord of Mahad along with his servant Mahadu are now taking their trial before Mr. A. G. Wells, Sessions Judge, Thana and a jury on a charge of murder. They, it is alleged, have killed Indumatibai, the young wife of the accused No. 1 Shankar Shet, by administering to her Nitric Acid, on the night of September 7 last.

The accused (both master and servant) were placed under arrest and Mr. D. B. Warekar, First Class Magistrate, Mahad committed them to the Sessions.

Some eminent doctors from Bombay were examined by the defence as well as other witnesses.

Mr. M. M. Karbhari Advocate with Mr. W. P. Oka of Thana are defending both the accused.

"HILAL" EDITOR'S APPEAL REJECTED

The Appellate Bench of the High Court rejected the appeal filed by Mr. Ali Bahadurkhan, editor of "Hilal", an Urdu daily of Bombay, against the sentence of a fine of Rs. 150 passed on him by the Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Haji, for defamation at the instance of one Mr. Gulam Hydar Zarif Khan.

The charge was in respect of certain articles published in the paper.

On account of scarcity of rain and prevalence of famine conditions in the Barani tract of Patiala State, His Highness' Government have sanctioned further suspensions in the Kharif instalment of the land revenue aggregating to the value of Rs. 2,63,960.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1940.

CONGRESS AND MR. JINNAH

As was to be expected, Mr. Jinnah is chagrined at the cold refusal by the British Government to appoint any formal enquiry into his allegations against Congress Ministries. But he might have spared himself the rebuff by accepting the Congress President's offer to refer the dispute to an arbitrator acceptable to both. Mr. Jinnah haughtily rejected the offer, saying that he had already placed the matter in the hands of the Viceroy. Nor did it suit the Viceroy's tactics to say plainly what he thought of Mr. Jinnah's allegations. The latter, perhaps to keep up a controversy which might be inconveniently ended by an enquiry, suggested a Royal Commission, which he should have known was impossible. Though he now realises the futility of his tactics, he insists with pathetic obstinacy that his charge "must be investigated in order to stop a recurrence or repetition of it in the future." He knows, however, that the Congress will not have anything to do with an investigation by an authority not approved by it. Perhaps, as we have suggested above, he prefers ceaseless grievance-mongering to an enquiry which may explode his grievances. The public may well note the constitutional procedure in such a matter. The aggrieved party should place its grievance against the Government concerned either before competent courts or before the local legislature. If the verdict of the legislature does not end the grievance, the party should agitate for a general election and strive to win public opinion on its side. In no case will a Provincial legislature suffer itself to be dictated to by a foreign authority.

Wanted Precise Demands

It is understood that as far as possible every attempt must be made to settle all disputes by friendly arbitration or settlement. This is particularly true of political disputes concerning large groups. The question of a political settlement between Hindus and Muslims is one such. But it is Mr Jinnah that stands in the way of a settlement more than anybody else. Every time the Congress offered to start negotiations he prevented them by insisting on irrelevant conditions such as that only the Muslim League represents the Muslims. Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan has suggested that preliminary negotiations at least may well be started straightway by a small committee of recognised leaders without any conditions and that a good step forward will have been taken if some workable decision is taken regarding Coalition Ministries. But it is significant that Mr. Jinnah has not yet approved of this procedure. Nor does he make any precise helpful suggestion towards negotiations and is only indulging in vague claims such as that Muslims must be treated "as a responsible and honourable people" and that they must have their "proper place in the Indian sun," demands which none can contest but which cannot serve any useful purpose unless they are made more precise.

Congress Ready For Negotiation

Mr. Jinnah complains that "the efforts of the Congress for the first 30 years have already been undone, and Mr. Gandhi is mainly responsible for that" and that "it is the policy and programme Mr. Gandhi is pursuing blindly for two decades that is the cause of the present state of affairs." Will Mr. Jinnah say what precisely is the difference, according to him, between the policy of the Congress during the first thirty years and that during the later years? What the public knows is that Mr. Jinnah left the Congress when it adopted non-co-operation. And that since then the Congress has been moving more and more towards the masses and more and more Muslims are joining the Congress. Is it possible that Mr. Jinnah is nervous about these tendencies and for this very reason fights shy of a Constituent Assembly? As for the Congress it is any day ready to start negotiations with Muslim League leaders without any impossible conditions precedent.

Turkey's Strategic Position

Reuter's Amsterdam report of the 27th inst. evidently does not take into account the fact that the Third Reich has long tried to smash the Anglo-Turkish alliance—and failed. That patient and subtly dangerous diplomat, Von Papen, did his best to detach Turkey from the Anglo-French orbit and failed, thanks to the Turks' strong political sense and alertness combined with the determination and strengh to defend their vital interests. Turkey to-day is prepared to meet any threat and, if the need should arise, even to strike, preferably now. The Turkish statesmen have clearly defined their position. Turkey realises that she lies—or the Straits lie—in one of the sectors where Russian policy is always active. To-day when Russia is busy in another sector and the Nazis are engaged in the West, the threat, in the face of the modern Turkey's military strength as well as other advantages she possesses, cannot assume, even if we considered the Mediterranean situation in its remotest possibilities, any alarming aspect. Nazi intrigue and pressure cannot make much headway at this moment for the simple reason that the Balkan States realise the danger to themselves of aligning to the Nazi bloc. There is no immediate possibility of any of them fulfilling revisionist aims or ambitions. Each one of them is playing for safety which means in the case of the Danubian and Balkan countries their existence as economic units. If the Allies pay adequate attention to this inherent weakness of these countries they can, with wise policy, strengthen the Danubian-Balkan group as a defensive bulwark formed with Turkey, against either Nazi or Soviet drive in the Far East and Petrolium area.

Andheri Public School

Laying the foundation stone of the Hansraj Morarji Public School at Andheri on Sunday, Sardar Vallabhbhai remarked that the public school was only a modern edition of the *gurukul* system of ancient India. We do not know if many will endorse this view wholly. But there need be no controversy about mere terms or the name to be given to the Andheri school. What is essential is that the school should not be, like a public school, a prohibitively costly affair, too costly for any but very rich students, that it should avoid the snobbery of an English public school but should cultivate the simplicity of a *gurukul*, that it should include students of all classes so as to be truly "public", and that it should, through generous scholarships, enable poor but promising boys to join the school. In short let the school combine the best features of a *gurukul* and a public school.

What Is Democracy?

By Prof. J. B. S. HALDANE

Science depends on exact observation, exact measurement, and exact thinking. In our thinking we use words or other symbols, and it is important that these symbols should have a definite meaning.

If we want to measure fluid exactly we must use a glass or quartz vessel whose volume stays constant and not a rubber bottle which stretches. In just the same way a word must keep its meaning, so far as possible. Ordinary words change their meaning very quickly. The word which we use for human children used to apply only to young goats, and slang words like this may become official later on. For example, the French "tete" meaning "Head," is the latin "testa," which meant "pot", but was used for "head" by the workers in Roman Gaul.

To avoid this, scientists invent words and phrases like coryza for a common cold, sodium chloride for common salt, odonate for dragon-flies and so on, hoping that they will keep their own meaning. This will ensure that readers in foreign countries to-day, or hundred years hence in the future, can be clear as to what British scientists meant in 1939.

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One of the words which has changed its meaning a very great deal is "democracy." When the Greeks began thinking about politics 25 centuries ago they invented a whole series of words to describe different sorts of Government. For they lived in hundreds of independent cities. And as they all spoke nearly the same language, a man could travel from one to another and compare them. A lot of these words, such as tyranny, oligarchy, and democracy, have come down to us, but all have altered their meanings.

★

A democracy means a city where the power (kratos) was in the hands of the poorer sections of citizens (demos). Sometimes they had come into power by revolution under a people's leader (demagogos), sometimes by constitutional methods. Of course the citizens were not the whole people. There were always voteless aliens from other Greek cities and slaves who were sometimes Greek war prisoners, but usually from outside Greece.

However, a great many of the citizens were skilled workers, even if they owned a slave or two to help them. And slavery had its good side. For example, in Athens during its most democratic period, the police were slaves because their job was thought to be a dirty one unfit for freemen. And slaves could only give evidence under torture, though this was often not at all severe. But this made it quite certain that the police would not bring frivolous accusations against citizens. In fact I can imagine that certain people who have recently been summoned for obstructing the police would not shed too many tears if the Athenian law were introduced in Britain

In a Greek democracy, such as Athens, all the citizens met together, and this popular assembly made the laws, determined policy, had generals executed, and so on. Even so they realised that individuals might become too powerful, so instead of electing their rulers they chose most of them by lot for one year's service. If, in spite of this anyone became too powerful there was a ballot called ostracism, in which a man's name was written on oyster-shells (ostraka) because paper and parchment were too expensive. If any man's name was written in a majority of the shells he was exiled for ten years.

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The Greek cities never managed to form a federal government, so they were conquered by the Macedonians and then by the Romans. In the Middle Ages the English kings started summoning representatives of the bourgeosie in the cities and the small landlords in the shires to the House of Commons, and it gradually gained power.

To-day a State which is governed by elected representatives of all citizens is often called a democracy. In this sense at least, America and France are democracies, though Britain with its hereditary monarchy and peerage is not, and women do not vote in France

★

But if you could raise an ancient Greek from the dead and ask him whether, say, France was a democracy, he would certainly say "No". He would think it a splendid thing that all Frenchmen were united into one State and very probably welcome the absence of slaves. But he would add that the officials had far too much power for a democracy, and that if the people of a town could not get together and arrange their own affairs, this was most undemocratic.

But further east he would find something much more like a Greek democracy. "A Soviet" he would say, "is very like the popular assembly in a small Greek city". And besides this he would see that there is a Union of all those Soviets.

In fact the Soviet Union is the only part of the world where democracy exists both in the Greek and the English senses of the word. It is often stated that the Soviet Union is not a democracy in the British sense because very few elections to the Supreme Soviet are contested, so the electors have no choice between candidates.

★

In the first few centuries of the House of Commons contested elections were rare because each member represented only one class. Later a struggle developed between Whigs representing the rising and—at that time—still progressive businessmen, and Tories representing the landlords. Still later the Labour movement began to put up candidates. But with the end of the class struggle it is natural that electoral contests should also become unusual. The important point is that on the whole Ukranian peasants should be represented by an Ukranian peasant, and Caucasian oil-workers by a Caucasian oil-worker, as is the case. And Indian peasants by Indian Peasants.

Such is part of the history of the word democracy. To make it a reality once more we must try to give it back some of its original meaning. And we must not believe that, although we have a measure of political liberty, we ourselves are living in a democracy.

Excess Profits Tax

A Leap In The Dark

BY OUR FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT

The outbreak of war has necessitated greatly increased expenditure by the Government of India on defence and other services and with a view to secure a considerable portion of the additional business profits which accrue as a result of the conditions prevailing during the war, the Government of India have published the Excess Profits Tax Bill which is designed on the basis of the English law which takes 60 per cent of such profits. The Government propose to levy 50 per cent of the excess profits on a standard basis arrived after the average profits made in 1935 to 1938, subject to certain adjustments. In their zeal to keep the Central Budget balanced Government have taken the step as naturally every Government will always like to maintain a strong financial position but the present step looks like a leap in the dark. The public has no idea about the extent of increase in expenditure and it is not known what amount will be derived from this Excess Profits Tax and with what consequences. Thus the Bill is premature as it is now only five months since the war began and it is difficult to ascertain what will be the future requirements. The whole basis is uncertain and the proposed legislation merely amounts to a premature step to derive income from business and industries which hope to reap advantage.

* * * *

India is a poor country, which fact cannot be denied, and it is the weakest link in the economic chain of the British Empire and this weak chain will not be able to bear the new strain without disastrous consequences when the war ends: India is primarily an agriculturists country and is just trying to build industries some of which are in infancy and are unable to exist against foreign competition. The textile industry is the oldest industry, which even after seven decades, is unable to stand without protection. The steel industry is progressing under Government protection. This will prove that our industries have not attained a strong fundamental situation and the State protection granted proves that it is impossible to make industrial progress without continued protection. Indian interests have always been sacrificed for the sake of the Empire and the huge gold exports from this country rescued the sterling pound. It was then said that a debtor and a poor country had no justification to keep gold. Thus the first question which needs clear understanding is how a poor country like India can bear 50 per cent tax against 60 per cent in England?

* * * *

The war has raised prices of jute and cotton and commodities but, on the other hand, there is a move to control prices and Provincial Governments have adopted measures against the rise and checked profiteering. The Central Government are keenly watching price movements and are ready to take steps to control prices. Large Government sandbags orders raised the jute prices and later on, under extensive speculative activity, a fictitious price structure was constructed which has now collapsed. Raw cotton prices, which were ruling at an uneconomic level of Rs. 158 for Broach cotton in the years 1937 and 1938, as a result of American bumper crops, advanced and later on the rise was helped by cancellation of the export subsidy granted by the Washington Government. Wild speculation followed and cotton prices skied to Rs. 330 or about Rs. 80 over the American cotton. This uncalled-for rise has now disappeared and cotton price has receded to Rs. 260 out of this rise a certain portion is due to weakness of sterling in terms of dollars and a part against cancellation of export subsidy. Thus what part of the rise can be exactly called excess profits is a moot question. The Bill is designed to levy 50 per cent on the excess profits but it is difficult to draw a line between legitimate profits and excess profits. Thus the Bill is premature and is bound to check enterprise and industrial progress during the period of war and to have disastrous effect on the general economic condition of the country when the war ends.

* * * *

There exists an optimistic feeling in business and industrial circles that after a lapse of some years, the country will be able to attain its due position along with other countries but now this hope has been shattered to pieces. Government should have waited at least for one year more to have a clearer view of their em-

(Continued on page 8 Col. 5.)

Frankly Speaking

In Franco's Spain

The latest Reuter's Madrid message states that political prisoners serving terms under twelve years and condemned by the Court Martial for "offences against the Nationalist movement are to be released on April 1." Another official decree restores the property of the Jesuits confiscated by the Republican Government in 1932. Franquist Spain has not been much in the news of late because it has too much to occupy itself in the internal affairs. The Falange led by Franco's brother-in-law, Serrano Suner, has for the moment ousted the influence of the Generals and even Alba appears to have gracefully retreated. According to recent reports, France is helping the new Spain to solve the urgent problems of economic rehabilitation and, in the existing conditions, Anglo-French help is of primary importance to the policy and even the existence of General Franco's Spain.

Men Who Hope

It is not possible to state clearly whether the amnesty promised to those who have not been executed for having defended their country against foreign invasion is not a direct reaction to the threat held out by certain South American nations that cherish the high tradition of Spanish culture. How far also will this policy of reconciliation help Franco remains to be seen. For one thing, the problem of the political refugees, who have not all been offered asylum in South America and a large number of whom still prefer the French concentration camps, is yet to be solved. The destruction and devastation of the civil war have weakened and disabled Spain for many years to come as a country likely to take any active part in the European cock-pit and General Franco is trying no doubt to stabilize his position with the help of his friends and the valuable support of the Vatican. But the problem of Spain would be solved ultimately by the new world that the Allied statesmen envisage. That also appears to be the feeling of the Spaniards—amongst whom must be counted the most remarkable artists of Catalunya, poets and intellectuals who fought and lost—as they watch the ruin of their idealism and hopes with the typical Spanish silence and heroism. The spark of *Ne passaran*, still burns under the smouldering ashes of their soul.

Hindustan Scouts

The All-Bombay Joint Scout Rally at Gawalia Tank, on Sunday, in which 2,000 boy scouts and nearly 600 girl guides participated, was a most impressive function and was a tribute to the excellent work done by the Hindustan Scout Association, Bombay, in organising scouting on sound national lines. The scouts of this Association have not been content with spectacular demonstrations but have given ample proof of their earnest pursuit of the ideal of disinterested service of humanity and the country. We trust it will not be long before the Association will extend its influence to all the schools of the city and the province. School masters should make earnest efforts to co-operate with the Association in this matter.

The Real Cause

According to the Director-General of the India Stores Department, London, it is becoming increasingly difficult for Indian students to obtain practical training in factories and workshops even for short periods. And he explains the difficulty by saying that the capacity of any works for training students must necessarily be limited and the policy of most is to restrict practical training to those whom they hope to absorb eventually into their own organisation. These are lame excuses and there may be more truth in the Director-General's own belief that Indian applicants are often distrusted as "possible competitors." Whatever their cause these difficulties could be easily overcome if the Government of India clearly made it a condition of their purchasing any stores from a firm that it should train a particular number of Indian students. Curiously enough, the Director-General blames Indian students for what he calls their "lack of purpose" merely because they apply for training "in any one of two or three different trades." They are wise in suggesting two or three alternatives because they realise the difficulties of Indian students in Britain.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 27.
THE ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE OPENED IN GALA SETTINGS IN THE SENATE HALL. A LARGE NUMBER OF DISTINGUISHED LADIES FROM ALL PARTS OF INDIA WERE PRESENT A NUMBER OF MALE VISITORS ALSO ATTENDED THE CONFERENCE. INDEED, AFTER THE SPEECHES OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE CHAIRWOMAN OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE, IT IS MEN WHO DOMINATED THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE.

* * * *

Believe It Or . . .

It is officially announced that the Japanese military casualties in China included 3,500 killed. Chinese losses are placed at 90,000 killed and over 4,000 captured.

* * * *

We are further demi-officially informed that 3499 out of those 3,500 deaths were entirely due to overwork in the cause of civilisation, the only real casualty due to war being The Unknown Soldier!

* * * *

Sudden artillery activity has been reported from the Western Front.

The soldiers billeted on the Maginot and Siegfried Lines are evidently finding the cold too bitter.

* * * *

"Our Fuehrer has been sent to us by the Lord Himself", says a Nazi party leader, "and we are not irreligious enough to believe that the Creator would destroy His own work."

But we are religious enough to believe that the Creator can and does allow His own work to scuttle itself.

* * * *

Mr. Jinnah has now started talking of the "Muslim nation."

Which reminds one of the adage which the late Maulana Mohamed Ali was fond of repeating: "God made man and the devil made the nation"!

* * * *

Anyway, let us hope now Mr. Jinnah will have no objection to calling himself a Muslim nationalist.

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According to an announcement of the U. S. A. State Department, export licences for arms, ammunition and war implements in 1939 totalled 204,500,000 dollars—two and a half times the total of 1938.

Neutrality is evidently quite a profitable business.

* * * *

"INDIAN MULES IN FRANCE; A ROUSING WELCOME"
—Headline in Anglo-India.

On being interviewed by our Special Correspodent on the Maginot Line, the mules declared themselves to be extremely gratified at the chance given to them to defend the Empire. What and where would the Empire indeed be without them?

* * * *

Listening-in to foreign stations has been declared punishable by death in Germany.

The report is, however, still unconfirmed that the Fuehrer himself was caught surreptitiously listening-in to a song from the "Merry Widow" broadcast by B. B. C.

* * * *

Mr. Churchill has been given the title of the "greatest enemy of the U.S.S.R." by the Russian press.

What about Trotsky? We thought hitherto the title legitimately belonged to him, though a journalist in Poona was running neck-to-neck for the trophy.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Man is compelled to work for what some other animals get free.

Every time the weather has a cold it takes a drop of mercury for it.

Lots of people marry money, but the licence is always made out under another name.

It occasionally happens that a man dislocates his common sense when he falls in love.

A word to the wise may be sufficient, but the policeman frequently has to use a club on the otherwise.

It is said that the whale lives to be about 400 years old. People who dislike the idea of parting with a pet after becoming attached to it should procure a young whale.

Hertzog-Malan Agreement

New Party Formed To Work For Achievement Of Republic

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 28.

The Parliamentary groups led by Mr. Hertzog and Dr. Malan reached an agreement for mutual co-operation and the agreement is subject to the approval of the Congress of both groups.

A statement issued to-night says that both the Parties are convinced that the "Republican form of Government separated from the British Crown is the best suited to the traditions and aspirations of South African people."

It adds that this is the only effective guarantee that South Africa won't again be drawn into the wars of Great Britain.

Way To Achieve Republics

The new party known as the Reunited Nationalist or Peoples Party will strive to remove all obstacles which hinder the achievement of this aim.

The statement declares that republic can only be achieved on broad basis of national will and with due regard to equal language and cultural rights of the two sections of White population.

"This can only be brought about as a special definite mandate from the voters and not merely as a result of mere parliamentary majority. The membership of the Party won't be denied to any national-minded Afrikaner who is prepared to adhere to the Party obligations but is not convinced of the desirability of creating republic in the present circumstances".—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICA AND WAR IN EUROPE

British Press View On Assembly Debate

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The outcome of the debate in the South African Assembly is the subject of comment in this morning's press.

The "News Chronicle" says that once again the virility and value of democracy is proved. Free discussion, it declares, followed by free vote—that was the Union's way.

"The Times" points out that even the objections for the participation in the war have not been based upon sympathy with the Nazis, but on the shortsighted view that South Africa need not concern herself with Germany's doings in Europe. General Smut's reply is found convincing by an ever increasing number of South Africans who realise that their security as a nation depends upon the strength of the British Commonwealth.—Reuter.

Terrible Train Tragedy

OSAKA, Jan. 29.

One hundred and seventy-six persons were burnt to death and 69 injured, 58 of them seriously, when a petrol driven train was derailed overturned near Ajikawa this morning.

Despite the flames which completely enveloped the train within five minutes, some passengers were able to escape by breaking the carriage windows and climbing through.

An earlier cable stated:

At least 130 people, it is feared, were burned to death and 100 seriously injured when a petrol-driven train was derailed and overturned near Ajikawa this morning.—Reuter

BIGGEST RAILWAY HOLD-UP IN BRITAIN

Entire Traffic Dislocated: Sequel To Severe Weather

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Severe weather during the week-end caused the biggest railway hold-up for many years, dislocating traffic throughout Britain.

Some services had to be suspended; in Scotland trains were "lost" and late to-night had not reached their destinations while the expresses from the north to London were running as much as twelve hours late. Conditions on the roads also were bad, the buses had to stop and man motorists were stranded.—Reuter.

BRITAIN DISPOSES OFF AMERICAN SECURITIES

Nearly 10 P. C. Sold In Two Months

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28

The Treasury has disclosed that Britain during the first two months of the war disposed off nearly ten per cent. of about 73 million dollars of her readily marketable American securities. The total of such securities at the beginning of the war, according to a recent Federal Reserve Board estimate, amounted to 753 million dollars while British investments in the United States actually total over 3,000 million dollars. Canada has also sold the United States securities but to a much less extent.

In contrast, France has added about one million dollars worth of marketable securities to her pre-war total of 185 million dollars

German holdings at the beginnings of the war are believed to have been negligible but she sold about 6.00.000 dollars worth in September.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 29

The death has occurred of Sir Chartres Biron, a former Metropolitan Magistrate of London.—Reuter.

GERMAN RLYS. IN CHAOTIC CONDITION

Move To Purchase Rolling-stock From Italy

ROME, Jan. 28

It is understood that one of the objects of the visit of the German trade expert, Dr. Clodius, is the hope to obtain Italian rollingstock The chaotic conditions of the German railways, the bad state of their rollingstock have long been assumed here, but it is considered doubtful whether the Italian railways could barter away their stocks when all national efforts are being devoted to defence preparations.

Experts believe that Italy might release a number of coal-driven locomotives as 65 per cent. of the Italian railways have been electrified. The Government have decided to electrify more with the object of curtailing the use of foreign coal.

Germany's poverty in rollingstock is adversely affecting Italy's coal supply which has declined by ten per cent. during the last four months of 1939 compared to the previous year.—Reuter.

Air Raid Warning

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The Air Ministry announces that an air-raid warning was sounded in the North East Coast area between 09.00 and 10.00 this morning. Coast and Inland towns heard sirens but no gunfire was heard however and no planes were seen.

People took cover without any excitement.—Reuter.

Contraband Control Station In Canada

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

A plan is being considered to establish a Contraband Control Station either in New Foundland or somewhere in Canada. This plan would simplify examination of the United States ships and make it unnecessary for them to enter the war zone. The report suggests that the new control station would be intended chiefly for ships bound for Scandinavian countries.—Reuter.

BRITAIN & GERMANY: A CONTRAST

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

A contrast between the British Fascists, who were permitted to heckle Mr. Churchill during his speech at Manchester on Saturday and Germans who are forbidden to listen to foreign broadcasts is drawn by the "Herald-Tribune" which says: "The British because they believe in free speech, respect the power of words, but are not afraid of them. The Nazis do not respect words, but are terrified by the magic properties they have themselves assigned to them. With death or penitentiary hanging over the Germans, they are apparently still listening in. Every bit of Allied propaganda which does get through must be twice as effective because of the Nazi regime's horror of it.—Reuter.

NO GOING BACK ON DECISION

Congress President On "Ad Hoc" Committee On Bengal P.C.C. Affairs

PATNA, Jan. 29.

"The Working Committee are unable to alter their previous decision. The "Ad Hoc" Committee will conduct elections. It is hoped that all the Congress Committees including the Provincial Congress Committee and its Executive Council will co-operate with the "Ad Hoc" Committee, and thus ensure impartial and fair elections which is the intention behind the resolution of the Working Committee," says Babu Rajendra Prasad. Congress President, in a statement to the Press on the Congress affairs in Bengal.

DEFIANCE SEQUEL

He recalls events leading to the decision of the Congress Working Committee, and adds that "they regret their inability to alter their decision, which was arrived at after a long and anxious consideration, and necessitated by a series of acts and omissions on the part of the Bengal P. C. C. and its Executive Council in defiance of the resolution and policy of the Working Committee and the A.-I. C. C.

Referring to the resolution adopted by the Executive Council of the Bengal P. C. C. and the B. P. C. C.'s circular expressing confidence in the Executive Council and the President of the B. P. C. C., Babu Rajendra Prasad says: "The Working Committee consider these most recent actions of the Bengal P. C. C. and its Executive as being quite in keeping with the attitude they have adopted during the last several months and which had forced the hands of the Working Committee to appoint the "Ad Hoc" Committee."

RAJSHAHI INCIDENT

As regards the point of disobedience of certain specific instructions, Rajen Babu refers to the interim orders passed by the Election Tribunal about the secretaryship of the Rajshahi District Congress Committee and the failure of the Secretary to publish his withdrawal in the press. "Coming as it did on the top of what had happened in previous months, the Working Committee passed their resolution, and the fact that, on one point, their information was not complete does not furnish sufficient ground for altering their decision."—United Press.

PRESS APPROVAL OF CHURCHILL'S SPEECH

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The stimulating contents of Mr. Churchill's speech on Saturday have evoked the customary chorus of approval in all sections of the press, but the point singled out for special Editorial Discussion is his appeal to one million women.

While there is universal approval for the implication of Government's intention to mobilise labour on an unprecedented scale, some commentators emphasise that such drastic calling of auxiliary labour is not yet imminent.

There is to be an important meeting this week, however, of the National Advisory Council on which Government nominees will meet representatives of employers and trade unions to discuss the problem of using the nation's industrial man-power to the best advantage in the war effort.

The "Daily Telegraph" points out that there were not one million working for the Ministry of Munitions at the end of the last war, but says that the scope for female labour is now wider, and adds that the well armed and organised resources and man-power of Britain and France must prove far stronger than those of Hitler's Germany.

The "Daily Mail" says: "Women will be ready and eager."

The "Daily Herald" says that we are a long way yet from the need for labour dilution by placing either men or women into occupations hitherto recognised as those of skilled craftsmen.

The "News Chronicle" comments similarly and urges the Government to publish a rough time table showing the rate at which women are likely to be wanted. Meantime training, it says, should go forward as fast as possible.—Reuter.

Reactions To Churchill's Speech

LONDON, Jan. 28

Apart from Germany it is described as a climax to the systematic spreading of atrocity stories Mr. Churchill's speech at Manchester has been well received abroad.

France welcomes it as an expression of French as well as British opinion and the French press describes it as frank and impressive. Canada received Mr. Churchill's declarations warmly and gave them front page prominence.

In Italy the speech was regarded as 'amende honourable' for his last pronouncement in so far as Mr. Churchill refrained from mentioning neutrals and questions of foreign policy.—Reuter.

NAZI TERROR IN POLAND

PARIS, Jan. 29.

A total of 18,000 Polish leaders drawn from all classes is estimated to have been put to death by Germans in the German-occupied Poland, according to a White Paper issued by the Polish Government. The White Paper clearly sets out Germany's aims at systematic extermination of the Polish population in western Poland and says that the plan is being carried out by men of the German Army and Gestapo agents.

EXPULSION OF FAMILIES.

It is stated that 20,000 families, representing a 100,000 people have been expelled from Poznan.

Gdynia whose population numbered over 13,000 is now denuded of Poles.

Other details published to-day suggest that Germans are adopting a similar policy in Bohemia and Moravia in order to settle Baltic emigres.

ARRESTS IN "RED" AREA.

In Russian occupied Poland 5,000 persons, including 1,500 officers, have been arrested and deported to an unknown destination since the beginning of the year, according to the Polish News Agency.

One hundred thousand Poles were deported last years.—Reuter.

STRIKE IN RAILWAY WORKSHOP

Twelve Hundred Workers Locked Out In Mysore

MYSORE, Jan. 29.

A lock-out, involving 1,200 workers, was declared in the Mysore railway workshop to-day following the unsatisfactory solution of the disputes between workers and the railway authorities arising out of the workers' demands for a revision of the scale of annual increment, preparation of a seniority list, etc.

LEADERS ARRESTED

Mr. Syed Abdulla and Mr. Sivaramiah, President and Vice-President, respectively, of the Employees' Association, were arrested early morning, and the premises of the Association were searched and the records seized.

The workshop is being strongly guarded by a body of reserve and ordinary police with lathis. The situation is quiet.—United Press.

FRONTIER GOVERNOR FOR DELHI

Will Acquaint Viceroy With Waziristan Situation

PESHAWAR Jan. 29.

The Associated Press understands that H. E. Sir George Cunningnam, Governor of the N. W. F. P. soon after his return to Peshawar on Wednesday will proceed to Delhi. It is believed that the object of the visit is to acquaint H. E. the Viceroy with the latest developments in the situation in Waziristan and the southern districts of the Province.

According to present arrangement the Governor will leave for Delhi on Thursday morning, returning to Peshawar on Sunday after a two-day stay in Delhi.—A. P.

ARRESTS IN RANGOON

RANGOON, Jan. 29.

Hitherto 205 arrests have been made, according to a Communique issued by the Police Commissioner.

The communique describes the general situation as improving. The casualties are officially estimated since Saturday to be six dead and 107 injured, of whom 33 seriously and detained in hospital.

PEACE EFFORTS.

Responsible sections of the two communities, in the meanwhile, are sparing no pains to restore normal condition. A largely attended meeting next was held at the office of the Government of India Agent. Later in the evening a second manifesto was issued emphasising the need for the immediate restoration of peaceful conditions, adding "there is no loss to Indians in Burma greater than the continuance of discord No gain is comparable to the immediate and lasting restoration of solidarity."—A.P.

MANZILGAH MUDDLE

Sind Home Minister Tells Shocking Tale

KARACHI, Jan. 29.

"That 158 persons were killed with deadly weapons, ten were burnt alive and 72 injured in the recent Sukkur riots" was revealed by the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Home Minister of Sind, who made a statement in the Sind Assembly to-day regarding the riots, in reply to a short-notice question by Mr. R. K. Sidhwa (Congress).

He added that 164 houses were burnt down and a total loss of over Rs. 8,00,000 was suffered by the people. Total arrests numbered 977.

The Home Minister also announced that a proposal to set up a court of inquiry to investigate the whole subject is under contemplation.

OFFICIALS SUSPENDED.

Sir Hidayatullah said. "During the riots one policeman failed to carry out the orders of the District Magistrate to fire on a mob, and he has been suspended from service.

"It is a fact that arson and murders took place at Sukkur just opposite and in close proximity to the police station. The matter is being enquired into personally by the District Superintendent of Police.

"Persons suspected of misbehaviour are being dealt with. Two Sub-Inspectors, five head constables and seven constables have been suspended. One head-constable and nine constables are being prosecuted, and the prosecution of one Sub-Inspector and a head-constable is under consideration.

"Complaints have been received against some officials of having acted with communal bias in the discharge of their duties. Detailed inquiries are being made in the matter and persons at fault will be severely dealt with. One revenue clerk, a school master and two subordinates of the Co-operative Department are being prosecuted.

"One hundred and fifty-eight persons were killed with deadly weapons, ten were burnt alive, seventy-two were injured, one hundred and sixty-four houses were burnt down and a loss of over Rs. 8,00,000, was suffered by the people according to claimants. Total arrests number 977. Special magistrates have been appointed to try the cases.

"People are still afraid to return to their villages. Government have sanctioned additional police force for the villages. Gun licences are being given freely.

INQUIRY.

"It is proposed to set up a court of inquiry to investigate the whole subject."

The Home Minister declined to place before the House the correspondence that passed between the officers at Sukkur and himself regarding the removal of unauthorised persons from the Manzilgah from time to time, which, he said, was confidential.—United Press.

SPEED LIMIT TO CHECK ROAD DEATHS

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Mr. Euan Wallace, Minister for Transport, launching a Road Safety Campaign, stated that the new twenty miles hour speed limit imposed this week in blackout was the result of tests carried out in his own car.

Mr. Wallace added that out of the total 1,155 road deaths in December, 895 occurred during the black-out. Government were determined to tackle the problem of road deaths.

The Ministry would select three or four specimen areas in which the police would make an analysis of the cause of accidents during the black-out which was an essential part of National Defence.—Reuter.

WHAT HITLER COSTS GERMANY

PARIS, Jan. 29.

The upkeep of the Nazi Party organisation costs the German people about 140 million sterling yearly, according to "Petit Parisien".

The paper states that the figures are taken from the Party's annual financial statement signed by the Treasurer, Herr Schwarts, and the Labour front leader, Dr. Ley.—Reuter.

MEAT RATIONING IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Mr. Lennox Boyd, Under Secretary for the Ministry of Food, stated that meat rationing will be announced at a comparatively early date and there would not be a large lag between the announcement and its implementing.

Mr. Lennox Boyd also stated that after February 5, all margarines would be vitaminised with vitamins. A. and B. to make them equal in vitamin content with butter.—Reuter.

NO NEW ANTI-COMINTERN

Tokio Spokesman Says Govt. Has No Such Pact In Mind

TOKYO, Jan. 29.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that there is no official confirmation of the report of the suggested formation of a new Anti-Comintern group. The spokesman declared: "We have no anti-Comintern Pact in mind nor have the Japanese Ambassadors in Europe."

An earlier cable stated:

According to the "Asahi Shimbun" Count Ciano recently suggested to the Japanese Ambassador at Rome that if Japan was dissatisfied with the Anti-Comintern Pact as a consequence of the Soviet-German rapprochement a new group of Anti-Comintern Powers might be formed.—Reuter.

Hull Opposed To U. S. Embargo On Exports To Japan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28

Efforts to sidetrack the legislation to impose an embargo on exports to Japan but to extend additional financial aid to China are gaining some headway in the Senate according to current reports.

These say that Mr. Cordell Hull has informally advised legislative leaders that the State Department preferred that no embargo should be imposed at present.

Mr. Hull is represented as being opposed to complication of the present situation following the expiry of the commercial treaty with Japan as expiration of the treaty automatically meant that Japan must respect United States' rights, if she wishes to continue her trading.—Reuter.

Japan's Injured Pride

Tientsin Blockade To Be Intensified: Barricade Re-electrified

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The fact that the Japanese have re-electrified Tientsin barricade is confirmed in London where it is expected that the issue will be taken up by British officials, either in Tokyo or on the spot.

It is pointed out that the question has nothing to do with the "Asama Maru" case.

The British Note to Japan will not be published for a few days.—

An earlier Tientsin cable stated:—

Electrification of fences around the Anglo-French concessions was resumed to-night. Food prices have soared again although Japanese military authorities denied that tightening of the blockade has been ordered.—Reuter.

BRITAIN INJURES JAPAN'S PRIDE

TOKYO, Jan. 29.

A Foreign Office spokesman revealed at a press conference that Japan was likely to make a fresh protest to Britain over the "Asama Maru" incident. He said that Japan may demand the surrender of the 21 Germans who were removed.

The spokesman stressed the injury to Japanese pride occasioned by the British action particularly since the "Asama Maru" was travelling between two neutral ports. When a neutral correspondent pointed out the corollary that the frequent Japanese protests to France regarding munitions passing through Indo-China were unjustified, the spokesman was evasive. He maintained, however, that the British action was illegal. The spokesman declared that he had no information about the reported intensification of the blockade of the British concession in Tientsin.—Reuter.

NO NAZI PARTY DAY CELEBRATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Herr Hitler has decided to pass over the annual celebration of the Nazi's accession to power on January 31st with as little notice as possible.

A report from Amsterdam says that it had been planned that Dr. Goebbels should make a wireless speech, but even this has been cancelled.

This reticence about the Nazi's anniversary is interesting, because on January 31 usually the Reichstag meets and Herr Hitler speaks. This year not even flags will be hoisted.—Reuter.

Snow Hinders Operations

Activity On Western Front May Be Suspended For Fortnight

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Owing to sudden thaw and further snow on the Western Front, active operations of any kind are likely to be out of question for at least a fortnight, states Reuter's military correspondent.

He adds that the conditions at present being experienced are sufficient to burst the revetments of the most stoutly built trenches and the roads will become unusable for transport.

It is safe, therefore, to predict that nothing can happen on either side until the snow has melted and is followed by drying winds.

Aircraft Rendered Inactive

PARIS:—A fine drizzling rain which followed milder weather on the Western Front has reduced visibility to nil, consequently aircraft on both sides remained in their hangars. Rain and the sodden ground have not deterred the infantry which maintained patrols and reconnaissances.

GERMAN RAID REPULSED

One raid attempted by Germans west of the Vosges at the foot of the hills was detected and easily repulsed with bombs and rifle fire.

On the Rhine Front, active casements on both sides maintained fairly heavy fire against each other.

HOME LEAVE POSTPONED.

LONDON:—Home leave for men of the British Expeditionary Force in France has been temporarily postponed because of severe weather conditions.

More Canadian Divisions

LONDON: — Mr. MacKenzie King's recent announcement that the second Canadian Division is going overseas as soon as possible has aroused speculation about the formation of a third division.

No plans have been decided on a third division but it will be probably formed as soon as the Second Division has reached an advanced stage of training.

Br. Soldiers Interned

BRUSSELS:—The authorities have interned two British soldiers who crossed the frontier by mistake, it is reported from Rolleghem. The men were found by a shop-keeper asleep in his shop. They were numbed with cold and it took a considerable time to revive them. They declared that they lost their way and did not know they had crossed the frontier.—Reuter.

ITALY STRENGTHENS DEFENCES

ROME, Jan. 29.

Signor Mussolini to-day received General Soddu, Under Secretary of War, and other Generals. For over an hour, they discussed the defensive precautions taken and to be taken.

One report from the Generals concerned the development of defences which are being carried cut along Italy's land frontiers. Another report concerned anti-aircraft defence.

The Duce gave instructions that all precautions should be increased and that the forces now under arms should be strengthened by the recall of certain specialist officers and other ranks for a period of instruction.—Reuter.

JUGOSLAV PREMIER INJURED

ROME, Jan. 28.

M. Tsvetkovitch, Jugoslav Premier, was injured in a rail smash near Kraljevzi according to a Belgrade message.

The Premier was going to Belgrade with several members of the Cabinet when the train collided with a goods train and a piece of glass struck the Premier's forehead.—Reuter.

SWEEPING VICTORY FOR GOVT. PARTY IN BULGARIA

SOFIA, Jan. 29.

The general election has resulted in a sweeping victory for M. Kiosselvanoff's Non-party Government which obtained 140 of the Parliament's 160 seats.

On dissolution in October Government held 90 seats The election issue was broadly Bulgaria's policy of neutrality.—Reuter.

ITALIAN FINANCE MINISTER INJURED

ROME, Jan. 29.

The Finance Minister Signor Shutej has received a slight injury in the hand.

The Ministers were returning from Zagreb where they participated in the celebrations connected with the recent political agreement between Serbs and Croats.—Reuter.

Walk-out In City Corporation

MAYOR'S RULING ON TIME-LIMIT AND ITS SEQUEL

Discussion At Night Meeting On Budget Estimates For 1940-41

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1940-41 WERE ACCEPTED AT A MEETING OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ON MONDAY NIGHT. Mr. B. N. KARANJIA, THE MAYOR, WAS IN THE CHAIR.

Walk-Out

As recriminations by one party against the other occupied the major portion of the time during the general discussion, the Mayor prescribed a time limit. The Corporation had debated the subject for three and half hours in the afternoon. An hour was again taken for further discussion during the night sitting and during the discussion, the Congress Party, instead of the budget, became the target of attack.

After a point of order was raised and the Mayor had prescribed the time-limit, his ruling was questioned by members of parties other than the Congress. Ultimately fourteen members among those arraying themselves against the Congress, staged a walk-out.

The Corporation, however, continued discussion for half an hour more, till late in the night.

Proceedings In Detail

The Municipal Corporation met on Monday twice. The first time the councillors met from 1-30 p.m. till 5 p.m. and debated on the budget estimates for 1940-41. Again they met at 8-40 p.m. to resume the same discussion.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi regretted that most of the councillors had made no constructive suggestions in their criticisms. She defended the grants given to the Children's Home at Chembur by the Bombay Municipality and said it was not possible to get one open plot of ground admeasuring 130 acres in a healthy vicinity of the city and therefore the Children's Home was shifted to Chembur.

INCREASED DEFICIT.

Prof. S. R. Davar said one remarkable thing about the Standing Committee was that instead of reducing deficit, they had increased the deficit. He regretted that some of the members of the Standing Committee were returned by the House without any previous experience and unfortunately they did not take any interest in the discussion. Many times the Standing Committee had to wait for about half an hour to make a quorum. He was glad to see Labour members in the Corporation but he thought the labour members should have come from the rank and file of workers and not from outside. In England the Trade Union movements were successful because workers themselves were elected for the leadership.

Mr. M. N. Talpade, criticised the Shop Assistant Bill and also the action of the Congress Government in taking away the Tobacco Duty.

CONGRESS PARTY'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji defended the Congress party against opposition attacks. He said the Congress Party had only one programme and that was the Congress programme and they would not deviate one inch from their goal. The Congress Party had a number of times opposed the Congress Government on principle. For instance, the Congress Party had to protest against the attitude of the Government on the tax of hospital buildings, which question was referred to the High Court. Then on Tobacco Duty also at the instance of the Congress Party a protest was sent to the Government for encroaching upon Municipal revenue. Besides it, was the Congress Party who took up the question of the Government contribution to the Primary Education to which the Prime Minister had given very encouraging reply.

"TAP THE B.E.S.T."

He was afraid that the deficit will be still increased as the House will have to consider the granting of war allowance, "and Rs. 3 lacs which they had expected from the Government for collecting Property Tax has been reduced to Rs. one lac and a half. Unless therefore they look to other source of revenue, he was afraid, their budget would not balance. He also suggested that in view of the present financial situation they might defer items which required expenditure. He asked the Municipal Commissioner to find out some fresh source of revenue and suggested to tap the B. E. S. and T. Co. Ld. which was making huge profits and declaring very generous dividend. This utility company, he said, could be asked to give at least Rs. 5 lacs to Rs. 6 lacs in the Municipal revenue by earmarking the dividend.

COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS.

The Municipal Commissioner congratulated the Standing Committee for close scrutiny of the budget estimates, and particularly the patience, enthusiasm and energy of Dr. J. V. Vora, its chairman. He thought that if Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was the chairman, he would not have done better. The main feature of the budget was that there was no increased taxation. Next year for various reasons, there would be no building activities and therefore he did not expect more revenue from that source. The collection of Property Tax was coming in the way to some extent in the collection of Municipal revenues and perhaps in future the collection of Municipal revenues might be diminished. Then they received 3 per cent for collection of Riot Tax and he expected the same amount for the collection of Property Tax. But this was reduced to one and a half per cent. He hoped Government would reconsider the question and give them three per cent. He then pointed out the increased liability on primary education and said the Municipal Corporation will have to find out some new sources of revenue to meet this increased expenditure. In conclusion he intimated the House that in next year's budget provisions would be made for sanitary propaganda, washing places for workers, housing accommodation for Municipal employees, Tuberculosis clinic and slum clearance.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas supported the prohibition programme of the Congress Government.

Dr. G. R. A. Sheikh, criticised the Congress Party's policy of always voting against any proposal or resolution sponsored by the opposing parties.

FIRST 'CONGRESS' BUDGET.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said that it was the first time in the history of the Corporation that there was one party, namely, the Congress Party in power and this was that party's first budget. But whatever the ambitions of the Congress party, the key of the situation was in the finances and the fundamental question was how to find new sources of revenue.

The Congress Municipal Party, he re-affirmed, was henchman to no other party outside the Corporation. It had an independent identity. But each party in the House was looking upon the other with suspicion. "Why should there be such conflict in civic affairs?" he asked:

Concluding he asked them to sit together and find out with a new vision new source of income for the welfare of the City.

Mr. M. U. Patel criticised the shift system to be introduced in the Municipal Schools.

HOUSING PROBLEM.

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar said that whenever the Congress Party was in the right, he had supported it and "vice versa." But everybody must admit that what the Congress Party had achieved within this short period, what no other party, however strong, had been able to do in the past. He stressed the need for the question of housing not only the Municipal workers but all the poor people in the City being taken up soon by the Corporation. He also drew the attention of the Commissioner to the fact that the lower paid staff in the K. E. M. Hospital did not get an "off" every week and hoped the grievance would soon be redressed.

Mr. Mohommed Umar Rajab stated at the night sitting, that measures to reduce the expenditure in the budget had not been carried out. But on the contrary, on one pretext or another, pay and allowances of officers were being increased. He also complained of neglect on the part of the Party in power in the Corporation to effect improvement by giving more facilities to the poor in the areas in which they resided, while the Corporation was giving more attention to providing improvements in localities where the rich resided.

REDUCE EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Motichand Kapadia stated that he wanted to make only two suggestions. Referring to the increase in expenditure charges, he stated that some independent officer should be appointed, so that he might work in consultation with the Commissioner to devise ways and means to reduce expenditure.

With regard to slum clearance, he pointed out that acquisition of property lay in the hands of Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee. Still the Standing Committee had considered the matter. The question whether the matter could be tackled on the lines of London County Council was under consideration.

Mr. Suleman Darvesh congratulated the Commissioner on his budget. He, however, referred to the inconvenience to which patients in the K. E. M. Hospital were put to and the unpleasant attention given them by the medical students and the bugs on the beds of in-patients.

Mr. M. E. Joshi criticised the Congress Party and said that their members in the Corporation worked as nothing better than Government's henchmen.

At one stage of Mr. Joshi's speech, Mr. Nimbkar rose on a point of order and asked the Mayor whether Mr. Joshi could speak about matters extraneous to the subject under discussion.

MAYOR'S RULING.

The Mayor ruled that he proposed to give ten minutes to the speaker and pointed out that he had already taken eight minutes.

Mr. N. C. Bharucha questioned the Mayor's ruling. The Mayor replied that he had the right to impose a time-limit at any stage of the discussion.

Dr. Cursetji pointed out that such a ruling had never been given in the past during budget discussions.

The Mayor replied that he had given his ruling.

After Mr. Joshi had concluded his speech, Mr. M. N. Talpade referred to the Section cited by the Mayor and pointed out that the Section referred to time-limits in the cases of moved and seconder of a proposition.

The Mayor reaffirmed that his ruling could not be questioned.

WALK OUT.

Mr. Talpade submitted that, in the circumstances, he could not stay in the House.

He, therefore, walked out, followed by other thirteen members.

DR. VORA'S REPLY.

Replying to the debate, Dr. Jethalal Vora, Chairman of the Standing Committee, said that one-third of the House had participated in the budget discussions. He pointed out that although the budget was the joint work of the Municipal Commissioner and the Standing Committee, there were members in the House who congratulated only the Commissioner. But he announced that both the Commissioner and the Congress Party, despite the uncertainties which befell the budget, were determined to serve the interests of the city and that was what they were doing.

With regard to reduction in establishment charges and slum clearance, he stated that these questions were receiving the close attention of the 'Standing Committee.'

When the Mayor drew the members' attention to his ruling, adding that he could not take more than ten minutes, the chairman of the Standing Committee concluded his speech within the prescribed time-limit.

The proposal for consideration of the budget was then put to vote and passed.

After the estimates and the revised estimates in respect of revenue were also accepted by the House, the Mayor thanked all the members, particularly Mr. Irvin, who did not participate in the walk-out, for having understood the difficulties of the House in its concern for the acceptance of revenue estimates. He pointed out that in the course of discussion one Party had tried to attack another.

The meeting, then, adjourned till Thursday.

MISS KUSUM R. LAUD.
One of the enthusiastic students of the Maharaja Bindadin School of Dancing in Bombay gave a performance of her depiction of "Usha" (Morning) at Sir C. J. Hall on 20th January.

Nagpur Delegates' Election

NAGPUR, Jan. 29.

Two out of three official candidates came out successful in the election of delegates to the Ramgarh session of the Indian National Congress from the Nagpur City, which was held on January 27 and 28. The results were announced this evening.

Mr. Menshershaw Awari, popularly known as "General," topped the poll with 1,708, Mr. Poonamchand, President of the Provincial Congress Committee, coming second with 1,686. Mr. Laujiwar (independent) came third with 1,524.

Mr. Shirke, (official candidate) Mr. Shiwanker and Mr. Budholia (independents) were defeated polling 1,307, 836 and 697 respectively.—United Press.

Tramwaymen Demand War Allowance

KARACHI, Jan. 29.

The President of the Karachi Tramway Workers' Union has addressed a letter to the Manager of the Local Tramway Company that the workers be given war allowance, adding that they would go on a strike if their demand was not accepted within seven days.

The Tramway Company increased the fares by 25 to 50 per cent since last month.—United Press.

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

Women demand 50 per cent representation on Municipal Boards. But why?

Leela Row has walked away with three trophies. She has also the distinction of representing both Bombay and Manipuri.

In town this week is a prominent racing figure. I suppose she has come over from Ahmedabad to see her horse run in the much-coveted Eclipse Stakes.

Karachi is to enforce a ban on children under 14 from visiting the cinema. It is time someone stopped little kids from going to the Bombay Races.

Sir Jamshed Kanga, the distinguished and able advocate of the Bombay High Court, is to plead before the Federal Court the case of the poor, oppressed, downtrodden property tax payers.

I understand that Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan is to give a running commentary on the Eclipse Stakes. It is an innovation in broadcasting which will find great favour with racing enthusiasts outside Bombay.

The Excess Profit Tax like the Nazi regime is going to be most unpopular.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

Madras Delegates Vote For Azad

MADRAS, Jan. 29.

Mr. Omandur P. Ramaswami Reddiar, President of the Tamilnad Congress Committee, Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, M.L.A. (Central), Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, M.L.A., and seven other delegates have nominated Moulana Abul Kalam Azad for the presidentship of the Ramgarh session of the Indian National Congress.—United Press.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN BURMA

(From Our Correspondent).

RANGOON, (By Mail.)

The internal troubles which have been brewing among the Burmese politicians and among the Minister themselves reached climax when the Premier U. Pu sent a notice to the Home Minister U. Ba Pe to resign at once and vacate the office. The Home Minister refused to resign without reference to the Party. So the Premier tendered resignation with all the other Ministers and reconstituted the Cabinet again without including Mr. U. Ba Pe.

In the reconstituted Cabinet the other Ministers retained their port-folios without any change. The Premier alone represented the United Party. The fateful meeting of the United Party will indicate the future of the political course in the country.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX

(Continued from page 6.)

ergency requirements and the country would have willingly and effectively co-operated with them and would have made sacrifices necessary to maintain their financial position. However, it is not too late and it is hoped when the Bill goes to the Select Committee, Government will give due consideration to the public opinion as ultimately the burden of the excess profits tax will fall on consumers. The opinion of representatives of business and industry must also receive due weight and if the Bill has to be passed the 50 per cent limit should be lowered to about 25 per cent and provision may be made to increase it only in case of need.

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It's hard to believe that a short while ago she was putting on weight—quite rapidly, too, until she was advised to take Bile Beans. Now her figure's as lovely and slim as ever it was, and she takes good care to keep it so by taking two Bile Beans regularly every night at bedtime.

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MUTT AND JEFF—It's Just Another Case of Turning Night Into Day — By BUD FISHER

DOC, I WANT YOU TO HELP ME! EVERY NIGHT AT TWO O'CLOCK IN THE DARK I GET UP AND WALK IN MY SLEEP!
AT TWO O'CLOCK IN THE NIGHT? THAT'S MORNING!
YEH, I GET UP, GET DRESSED AND WALK TO A NIGHT CLUB IN MY SLEEP!
TO A NIGHT CLUB?
YEH, I WOULDN'T MIND SO MUCH BUT THE WORST PART OF IT IS I SPEND ALL MY MONEY! I BLOW EVERYBODY! IT KEEPS ME BROKE!
BUT I DON'T UNDERSTAND HOW YOU CAN HEAD FOR A NIGHT CLUB AT 2 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING!
GOSH, DOC, CAN I HELP IT IF THERE ARE NO MORNING CLUBS? A GUY'S GOTTA GO SOME PLACE!
?
BONG! BONG!
GET OUT OF THE WAY, DOC, I'M LOOKING FOR A MORNING CLUB!
10-24

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Scindia's Fight For Rights Of Indian Shipping

Step-Motherly Attitude Of Britain Must End

Sardar Patel's Plea For Unanimous Support For National Enterprise

"It is the pride of aggression and exploitation by proud nations that has created the cult of Hitler", said Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presiding at a dinner given by the management of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company in honour of their patrons and shippers on Monday night.

Govt.'s Action Condemned

"MAY I ASK WHAT AMOUNT HAS BEEN PAID BY THE INDIAN EXCHEQUER BY MAINTAINING THE MONOPOLY OF THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY? WE HAVE STILL TO EXAMINE THAT ACCOUNT. THE FIGURE MIGHT GO INTO BILLIONS AND TRILLIONS, WHEREAS ALL THE ASSISTANCE THAT OUR SHIPPING GETS IS FURTHER MEASURES TO CRIPPLE ITS GROWTH!"

PLEA FOR UNITED FRONT.

The Sardar made a strong appeal to Indian shippers to bury their differences with the Scindias and to proffer a helping hand to the custodians of national shipping. At the outset Mr. Walchand Hirachand the Chairman of the Scindias, addressed the gathering and after explaining the vicissitudes the Company had gone through and the obstacles it had surmounted thanked Sardar Patel and others for responding to his invitation.

WALCHAND ON UPHILL STRUGGLE

The following speech was delivered by Mr. Walchand Hirachand, the Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,

On behalf of the Scindia Company and myself let me offer to you all our sincere thanks for accepting our invitation and honouring the Scindia Company by your presence at this dinner to-night.

We are deeply indebted to you Sardar Saheb, and to you, Shriyut Bhulabhai and to you, Shriyut Munshi for the honour that you have done to us to-night by gracing this dinner by your presence and thus adding to the importance of this occasion. It is a matter of great good fortune of the Scindia Company that even during the constant and courageous fight which you have been carrying on for the establishment of Purna Swaraj in India, you have not forgotten the significance of the comparatively small struggle which the Scindia Company, as the vital part of the Indian shipping industry, has to face in this country. It is the misfortune of this country that many of its industries have to defend themselves for their very existence, sacrificing all their own, against the strangulating struggle carried on against them by the foreign vested interests. It is, therefore, natural that the Indian industrialists are anxious to enlist the support and seek the co-operation of national leaders like yourselves. National leaders join hands with the Indian industrialists and extend to them their support and co-operation in the faith that the economic independence of India will lay the solid foundation of India's Swaraj. Indian industrialists, therefore, receive new strength and new inspiration to stand firmly and courageously against the strangulating invasions of the vested interests. Foreigners do not succeed in their intrigues against the Indian interests. Indian industrialists secure the power of shaping fresh corner stones of economic independence. These new stones build up the foundation of India's Swaraj and make it strong and unshakable. My heart, therefore, bows down with gratitude to you, the national leaders, who make all this possible and who have honoured us to-night by your presence at this dinner.

FOREIGN DOMINATION MUSTGO

Sardar Saheb, I am a selfish man and I am afraid I shall have to remain as such. How many times have I spoiled your evenings and deprived you of your peace of mind by troubling you again and again with the narration of the difficulties, hardships and struggles which the Indian shipping industry has to face in this country—evenings when you take a little stroll on the promenade near the Worli Sea Face to get a little rest and repose after your hard day's work? I cannot say how can I help troubling you like this, as wisdom is not my strong point. How can I stop narrating the troubles of Indian shipping when it has to face new difficulties and new persecutions? As a punishment of all the trouble that I have been giving you in this connection, you always listen like a true Karma Yogi with infinite patience to all the tragic tales of the sufferings and struggles which the Indian shipping industry has to undergo. You always advise me: "Walchand, do not yield to the domination of the foreign shipping interests. Stand firm and unshakable at any cost against its onslaughts. Face it courageously. Do not allow the flag of Indian shipping to be lowered. Keep that flag always high and strive to take it higher. Indian shipping is essential for India's prosperity, for India's defence and for India's self-respect. Redeem the Indian shipping industry and the Indian oceans which are mortgaged to the foreigners. Get them back. Make them free. And put forth your best to see that they remain free in the future. It is with these words of wisdom that you have instilled in me the courage befitting a great and brave commander of the country. You have shown me new avenues of action. You have taught me new ways of securing success in the fight and all this has given me the necessary strength to carry on the great burdens of the incessant fight which I have to put forth for Indian shipping as lightly as my participating in a game. It is not possible for me to express adequately in words the new light that I have received; the new inspiration that I have obtained from your guidance and co-operation in my fight for the Indian shipping industry on the hallowed plains of India. Friends, India will know only when the history of the Indian shipping industry is written, the great and invaluable power which the co-operation and the inspiration which it has been its good fortune to obtain from Sardar Saheb in its onward march.

And Sriyut Bhulabhai, I have not hesitated in encroaching upon your time and even sparing you from worries in this connection. On many an occasion when you were busy both in Delhi as well as in Simla with the consideration of the several measures, big and small, which were coming up before the Legislature and when you were fully occupied in collecting the necessary data to fight against them in the interests of the country, I have taken up your time and have disturbed you in your pre-occupations and told you: "Bhulabhai, do this for Indian shipping. Save Indian shipping from the attacks of the foreign shipping interests. See that the Government of India carry out their promises and assurances which they have given for the development of an Indian Merchant Navy. Help Indian Shipping in overcoming the serious difficulties which lie in its path to extend its activities in the overseas trade." I have worried you with such and many such requests in the cause of the Indian shipping industry both when you were in Delhi and when you were in Simla. If you want to save yourself from such worries from me, please try your best to secure for Indian shipping what India demands. We had a little right in the past for giving Legislative assistance and developing Indian industries and Indian shipping. That small right has now been taken away by the Commercial Safeguards so that the foreigners may find it easier to rob us of our all through foreign shipping and foreign industries. I want you Sriyut Bhulabhai to cremate these Commercial Safeguards in Delhi, and to consign their bones into the Holy waters of the Jumna. Otherwise I am not prepared to assure you that I shall not trouble you in the future in this connection. And even if I were in a moment of weakness to give such an assurance, I am sure, Master, here, will not allow me to rest in peace till I approach you again in this matter. As soon as the session of the Assembly begins, Master comes and tells me: "Walchandbhai, let us see Bhulabhai. Such and such a measure or such and such a resolution affecting the shipping interests of India are likely to come up" and how shall we be able to safeguard our interests without the help of Bhulabhai. On all such occasions you have explained to me where lie the true interests of Indian shipping and have told me "Walchandbhai, I shall not allow the rights of Indian shipping, the unprotected industry of India to suffer in any way. I shall do my utmost to secure them. Do not be disappointed. Have patience. Everything will be all right." With these words you have revived my enthusiasm and sent me back. Let me offer you my heartfelt thanks for all that you have done for me in this connection.

NEED OF CO-OPERATION.

Even if the shipping industry secures the support of the national leaders and even if it receives the inspiration from the national opinion in the country, will it ever be possible for Indian shipping to make progress, my merchant friends, without your active and effective co-operation? If anyone deserves the first and the best thanks for the position which the Scindia Company has attained to-day it is you, our Patrons, and you alone. Your goodwill has kept alive all our future aspirations for the development of Indian shipping. Your living sympathy has given new life to our enthusiasm for our fight to secure for Indian shipping its legitimate rights. Your constant, continuous and active support and your effective and full co-operation from day to day has added to the prosperity of the Company and lengthened its life in its own home waters. It is entirely in your hands, my friends, to create conditions which can ensure the increase of the fleet of the Scindia Company, can make it possible for the carriage of India's maritime trades in Indian ships and can promote India's prosperity. If you want to realise what unparalleled power and unceasing driving force lie in the solidarity of the merchants of a country supporting its national rights for keeping its national shipping alive, for defending it against foreign onslaughts and for enabling it to extend its fields of operation in its own home and overseas waters and if you want to see its living and powerful proof in any country, I will ask you to bear in mind the case of Japan. Indian merchants sell lacs of cotton bales to Japan year after year. Has it been possible for these Indian merchants to ship these cotton bales to Japan in Indian steamers? The solidarity however of the Japanese merchants has secured for them such a power as has enabled them to send all their goods, whether it is imported or whether it is to be exported, in their own Japanese steamers, despite the fact that they purchase their goods C.I.F. and sell their goods F.O.B. This solidarity and strength of the Japanese merchants have tremendously helped the development of their own Japanese shipping. Well, this is the position with the Japanese merchants. It is a matter of great regret that the Indian merchants have not been able to develop a similar strength for carrying their goods in their own ships. Whether they buy the goods or whether they sell the goods, the result has been that foreign shipping has made undue inroads at the cost of the Indian shipping industry in India's own maritime trades and has been continuing to increase its field of activities in those trades. Friends I therefore long to see the day when you, I and the entire merchant community may get such a power, may develop such an outlook and may obtain such an ability to regulate our activities, that we can by our solidarity remain united and may be able for the prosperity of our own country to carry our own maritime trades in our own ships and thus keep the flag of Indian shipping flying in all the seven seas.

VALUES OF THINGS HAVE CHANGED.

Friends, we have not yet realised the strength that lies within us and the capacity which it is possible for us to develop. Trade is in your hands. If you do not serve your goods, will the ships be filled? Who will fill the ships without you? You served your goods to the ships of the Scindia Company and the Scindia Company has remained alive. The Scindia Company could march forward. The Scindia Company could extend its activities and with the advent of the Scindia Company, if I were to use the words of Sriyut Munshi, 'values of things have changed.' Shippers began to be respected. Their position and their dignity began to be recognised. Twenty years back it was difficult for the shippers to have the pleasure of meeting even the head-broker of a foreign shipping Company. And now today even the Burra Saheb like Sir George Campbell has to go to the town of the shippers and to see them in their own homes. You, my friends and Patrons, have stood by the Company and no one has therefore been able to lower the flag of that Company. The Scindia Company began to serve you. This made the foreigners learn new lessons in the art of welcoming and in the method of treating their shippers. If the Indian shippers and those who manage the Indian shipping companies act together and develop harmonious relations, if they could meet each other's wants, if they could unite together and stand together united for securing for India its lost economic independence which has been taken away from her, I assure you that the foreigners with all the patronage and help which they receive both here and from their own country will not be able to continue their domination and to stop India from breaking its bonds of slavery and becoming prosperous and independent. It is in you that lies the strength and power to create such a position for your own country but that would call for some little sacrifice as well as some little suffering.

I am just reminded of an incident of such a sacrifice and such a suffering. Some years back when I was in Rangoon, I was told that a Chinese industrial magnate was to proceed to Singapore. A Passenger Line was being run by the distinguished Chinese Mr. Chin Tsong. That industrial Chinese magnate booked his passage to Singapore by the s.s. "Sianbee". He, however, did not reach the Wharf in time. The steamer had already left. If he did not reach Singapore in time, he would have incurred a loss of lacs of rupees. The head of a foreign shipping company approached this Chinese magnate and offered to place at his disposal a special boat of his own and tempted him to take him to Singapore free of cost. That Chinese gentleman was born with patriotism. He declined with thanks this offer of his foreign friend. He chartered a Chinese boat owned by the Chinese by paying an exorbitant passage fare and proceeded to Singapore. Some of his friends told him: "What foolishness! Why, instead of accepting the offer of the foreign shipping company and proceeding to Singapore, free of cost, you chartered a Chinese boat and paid thousands of rupees as your passage fare". That Chinese industrial magnate replied: "I am a Chinese. My country, China, has a first claim over me. A Chinese steamer belonging to a Chinaman is my own steamer. Instead of proceeding free of cost by a foreign steamer and making my country dependent upon such shipping, I would always prefer to proceed by my own steamer even if I were to spend thousands of rupees because all this money will remain in my country. Such money will help the development of my own Chinese shipping. It would prevent the foreigners from attacking Chinese shipping and driving it out from its legitimate field. Foreigners will realise that neither will the Chinese serve their steamers with their goods nor will the Chinese passengers patronise their boats. Will then the foreigners bring their ships to our own homewaters merely for the pleasure of measuring their depths? Whichever country shows such sagacious and farsighted patriotism, whether it is China, whether it is India or whether it is any other country, I assure you, gentlemen, no foreign interests will dare to stop the development of national shipping of that country.

SCINDIA FIGHTS FOR INDIAN SHIPPERS RIGHTS.

Friends, somebody might say "Walchandbhai, it is very good to talk about patriotism. We are, however, merchants. What we are concerned with is how to purchase our goods in the cheapest market and how to sell them in the dearest market. If we ship our rice in Indian ships, it is not going to remain as bright and white as pearls. If we, however, will ship them in the foreign steamers it is not going to be spoiled. The Company which will quote the lowest rate, the Company which will give the quickest delivery and the Company which will settle our claims fully and without any difficulty is the Company to which we should give our goods for shipment." To such a critic, I shall point out in all humility that it was only after the advent of the Scindia Company that the shippers could make a choice as to the steamer by which they could ship their goods. When no Indian shipping Company was in the field, the merchants had to pay such freight as the foreign shipping Company asked for. Merchants could ship only such a quantity of their rice for which they could secure a space. And as to the claims whether they were paid or whether they were not paid, they had to carry on their shipments without any protest and without any murmur. Thanks to the existence of Indian shipping today, the shippers have obtained the strength to fight for their rights and compel the shipping companies not only to recognise them but also to act in accordance with them. To the question as to which ship should be selected by merchants between an Indian ship and a foreign ship and to the question as to which ship the merchants should give his cargo has been decided once and for all by the support which you, the patrons of the Scindia Company have given for years past and the co-operation which you have actively and effectively extended to this Company, all these years. It is not for me to say what you should do. You have answered the question for yourself and the only thing that is left for me is to express my profound gratitude to you all for thus helping the cause of national shipping in this country.

AMENDABLE TO SUGGESTIONS

Friends, I know that we have not been able to give equal satisfaction to you all. Mistakes may have been committed by us. Mistakes might be committed by us in the future. If we, however, commit any mistakes, we would appeal to you not to forget to tell us how to retrieve the position created thereby. If you do not get all the steamers to meet your requirements, shake up Haji at Rangoon and if you get them in too large a number worry Pandya in Bombay. If the cargo put alongside the boat is shut out, go and have a dig against Baxi. If all the claims that you have forwarded are not settled in full have all your protests registered at Pandya's door. If the rate of freight which you want is not quoted, fail not to take Master to task. If, however, you feel that there is yet something wanting in the management, by all means represent your case before Sheth Shantikumar. If, however, you are not satisfied by all this and, if you want to increase the rates of freight, by all means come and see me. We shall do all our best to serve your interests to the best of our ability. The Scindia is yours. It belongs to you. It will remain with you. Continue to show the same sympathy and goodwill to the Scindia Company in the future as in the past. Stabilise the position of Scindia with your prosperity. Make Scindia prosperous with your active co-operation. Give Scindia the strength to proceed on its onward march with your support and inspiration and continue to look upon the Scindia Company as your own in the future as you have done in the past. This is my request and this is my prayer to you, the patrons of the Scindia Company.

Friends, once again let me tender my sincere thanks to you for gracing tonight's function and honouring us on this occasion by your presence and let me express the wish that we all may join together in many such happy functions in the future.

Sardar Patel's Warning To Britain:

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said that though Mr Walchand had used very kind expressions for what he and his colleagues are said to have done in the interests of National Shipping he wanted to remind them that not being a shipper himself he did not appreciate such flattery. As a matter of fact what they had done was entirely due to his sense of duty towards his own country. He considered this beautiful building as only a cottage of a very poor man. Because National Shipping was in such an impoverished condition and because the coasts of India were under foreign subjugation. A day however, will come that this cottage will grow into a palace for on that day the dreams of National Shipping will come true and India will be Independent to ply her ships throughout the world without let or hindrance.

The world, he said, was crazy to-day. It had gone topsy-turvy Those that had claimed possessions till to-day may lose them to-morrow. It was just a few days ago that he had occasion to listen to the plea from merchants that they wanted that industries of India should take the fullest advantage of the present situation. But they had counted upon the resourcefulness of the Government. They had already imposed a 50 per cent excess profits tax. I may now recommend to the merchants to start processions as they did when there was a question of only 10 per cent.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

I am, however, sure about one thing, he said, that Independence is practically at hand, that it is the goal that is now coming towards India. The arrogance of the proud nations is being humbled into dusts. Britain is losing more ships in a week than the total tonnage of the Scindia Company. But we cannot forget to do our duty at this critical time.

Let us read the signs of time and do our duty by our national industries.

PRIDE WILL HAVE A FALL.

With regard to the industry of shipping we have to search far and wide before we find a small attempt like the Scindia Company. Let us not believe that we have achieved everything because the Scindia Company has made some progress in these last twenty years. The very fact that Scindia Company is not out of the woods shows how we are situated in this regard. There are several obstacles in the way of the development of even such a small shipping venture. Charges are laid against her that it is a monopoly concern, that it is a monopoly of a province that it is a monopoly of a few.

May I ask what amount has been paid by the Indian exchequer by maintaining the monopoly of the P. & O. We have still to examine that account. The figure might go into billions and trillions. Whereas all assistance that our shipping gets is further measures to cripple its growth.

It is a concern of slaves and is treated as such. But the day is not far, when Britannia will not rule the waves. "It is the pride of aggression and exploitation by proud nations that has created the cult of Hitler." Let that pride find its place before it is too late. Otherwise nature will intervene as it inevitably intervenes in shaping the destinies of nations.

PLEA FOR UNITED FRONT

Let us broaden our vision, let us forgive all the faults that Scindia Company may have, for these are the faults of our own brothers and we are here to get redressed as from brothers. But we cannot have a divided house, when we are all opposing the domination of a foreigner. Let us pull our resources, forget our little differences. It is a question of the "Izzat" of our motherland that our flag should be present in the seven seas and it is necessary for our trade to be free of all foreign domination.

Bhulabhai On Call Of "Swadeshi"

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said:—

Mr. Walchand has asked me to cremate commercial safeguards in Delhi and consign their charred bones to the waters of the holy Jumna. I am a Hindu. I believe in Reincarnation. I have, therefore, decided to consign those bones in the waters of the Thames, so that the commercial safeguards may never be reborn in this country.

CALL OF "SWADESHI."

What is apparently a misfortune has been really a fortune for us. The day that the Congress Ministry walked out of office in Provinces and from the Legislatures at Delhi, the new constitution died. The Government of India Act of 1935 is a matter of the past. It is as dead as Queen Anne. In fact we are not only now not thinking of right to discriminate but we are bent upon reserving our coast for our own ships. But we will have to put our own house in order before that. We will have to speak with one voice. I am reminded of the progress made in India during the last 10 years. There was a day when the importers of foreign piece-goods resented the Swadeshi movement but recently I was asked not to oppose a duty on Japanese fents because of few merchants got four to five lakhs by importing them and paying Japan about 86 lakhs. We have now learnt what it means to have true Swadeshi spirit. We will have now to consolidate ourselves. You shippers should not be tempted by a couple of annas less in freight, for these favours are given to you from the untold millions that have been taken from you by the Britishers. If you had allowed the Scindia Company to die you would be paying to-day ten times those two annas to the foreign shipping companies under compulsion.

ONLY SALVATION

For you the only salvation lies in Swadeshi. Some four years ago I was told the very children of Rome prevented a foreign car from moving even twenty yards in a Rome street. The Britisher to-day is driving in a coach and four through the highways of India. It is for you to remove the spokes from their wheels. They are ready to surrender. You should know how to make them do it.

The citizens of Morar (Gwalia State) observed the 27th of January as Anti-Proclamation Day by organizing 'Prabhat Pheri'. Flag Salfitation, procession and public meeting.

LOST THREE STONE WITHOUT DIETING

Much More Energetic Since She Reduced

SAYS KRUSCHEN SALTS WORKED WONDERS.

Dieting is inconvenient, uncertain in its effects, and sometimes definitely harmful to the health. If you wish to reduce weight, you can do so without discomfort, without danger, by a method that thousands of men and women have followed successfully. Here is a letter describing one woman's experience of this method:—

"I have been taking Kruschen Salts now for two years. I have found them an excellent remedy for fatness. Since taking Kruschen I have lost three stone in weight, and feel much more lively and energetic. I did not diet in any special way. I am sure others would get relief if they would give Kruschen Salts a fair trial. They have certainly worked wonders with me. (Mrs.) A.M.

Kruschen is a scientific blend of six mineral salts found in the waters of those European Spas which have been used by generations of overstout people to reduce weight. Before the first bottle of Kruschen is finished, the fat starts to go. Then, month after month, the scales tell the same story—a few pounds less of superfluous flesh to burden the body and endanger the health.

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CHEESE IS VERY NICE WITH H·P SAUCE

Cheese is simply delicious with H.P. Sauce. Add it to your meat and fish dishes too—and try it in sandwiches. You'll be delighted at the added piquancy. (Unlocked by hand)

to Sufferers from PILES PILICON PILE-OINTMENT ENDS PAIN, INFLAMMATION & BLEEDING QUICKLY AT ALL CHEMISTS

Inter-Collegiate Sports

Championship For St. Xavier's

C. Rozario Best Athlete: Women's Team Set Up Relay Record

It was St. Xavier's College and again St. Xavier's, as the programme of the Thirteenth Annual Bombay Inter Collegiate Sports was gone through. It was not surprising at the close of the day that this institution was declared the Champion College with 203 points, the next best being Elphinstone College with 32 points. This sports' fixture was first held in 1927, and St. Xaviers have not been bettered since the first meeting.

St. Xavier's also supplied the champion athlete of the University, C. Rozario.

A number of Bombay University records have been lowered this year. In the 200 Metres, Rozario set up a new timing 23.6 seconds. The same athlete bettered Bombay's best in the 400 Metres Run. A Rocha Fernandes in Putting the Shot covered 32 feet 5-1/2 inches, 2-1/2 inches further than the previous best.

C. Rozario not satisfied with his track successes, threw the Javelin 146 feet 5 inches, putting the University record in somewhat good class. The old University record was a poor 119 feet 8 inches. St. Xavier's in the 400 Metres Relay and the 1,600 Metres Medley Relay had new records placed on the book. The first team event was run in 47.8 seconds and the Medley affair 4 minutes 8 seconds, 8.2 seconds less than the standing records. The women students of the Champion College kept their flag flying in their section and took all the events reserved for them. They also set up a new record in the 400 Metres Relay, doing it in 1 minute 3.6 seconds.

All schools in Bombay were granted a holiday on University sports day and the ample stands of the Brabourne Stadium were well filled by an enthusiastic crowd of youngsters. The idea of inviting the schools is great, but unfortunately large batches of school boys came without teachers, resulting in poor discipline and trouble to those running the day's programme.

RESULTS.

Discus Throw: A. Rocha-Fernandes (St. Xavier's College) 1; G. Rocha-Fernandes (St. Xavier's College) 2; Jasani (Khalsa College) 3. Distance 94 feet 7-1/2 inches.

100 Metres Run: C. Rozario (St. Xavier's College) 1; Z. J. Mugaseth (St. Xavier's Colege) 2. R. D'Souza (St. Xavier's College) 3. Time 11.6 secs.

Running High Jump: S. Olivera (St. Xavier's) 1. R. D. Moolchand (S. G. S. Medical) 2; S. Coelho (Elphinstone) 3. Height 5 feet 4 inches.

110 Metres Hurdles:

A. U. Khan (Grant Medical) 1; C. Rozario (St. Xaviers) 2; R. D. Moolchand (Seth G. S. Medical) 3. Time: 16.6 seconds—Equals his own previous record.

Pole Vault.

Dias (Khalsa) 1; A. Paes (St. Xavier's) 2; G. K. Wagle (Khalsa) 3. Height: 8 feet 8-1/2 inches.

100 Metres Relay:

St. Xavier's 1; Khalsa 2; Grant Medical 3. Time: 47-4/5 secs. A new Bombay University record.

Women's 70 Metres Run:

Miss F. Dias (St. Xavier's) 1; Miss Roberts (Wilson) 2; Miss G. Menezes (Elphinstone) 3. Time: 11 secs.

200 Metres Run:

C. Rozario (St. Xavier's) 1; Z. J. Mugaseth (St. Xavier's) 2, Eg. D'Souza (St. Xavier's) 3. Time: 23.6 secs.—A new Bombay University record.

Running Broad Jump:

C. Rozario (St. Xavier's) 1; Eg. D'Souza (St. Xavier's) 2; Z. J. Mugaseth (St. Xavier's) 3. Distance: 19 feet 8-1/2 inches.

400 Metres Run:

C. Rozario (St. Xavier's) 1; N. A. Durham (Grant Medical) 2; A. F. J. Pinto (St. Xavier's) 3. Time: 52.8—A new Bombay University record.

Women's 400 Metres Run:

St. Xavier's 1; Wilson 2; G. S. Medical 3. Time: 1 min. 3.6 secs.

1,500 Metres Run:

D. Sequeira (St. Xavier's) 1; R. S. Pitre (St. Xavier's) 2; J. C. Rodriques (St. Xavier's) 3. Time: 4 mins. 30.6 secs.

Putting the Shot:

A. Rocha-Fernandez (St. Xavier's) 1, R. M. Masani (St. Xavier's) 2; G. Rocha-Fernandez (St. Xavier's) 3. Distance: 32 feet 5-1/2 inches.

1,600 Metres Medley Relay.

St. Xavier's College 1; Elphinstone College 2. Time 8 mins. 8 secs.—A new Bombay University Record.

3,000 Metres Cycle Run:

E. J. Nariman (St. Xavier's) 1; M. Mistry (St. Xavier's) 2; A. D'Souza (St. Xavier's) 3 Time: 5 mins. 36 secs.

Hop Step and Jump:

A. U. Khan (Grant Medical) 1; C. Rozario (St. Xavier's) 2; R. D. Moolchand (S. G. S. Medical) 3. Distance: 40 feet 3/4 inches.

Cross Country:

R. S. Pitre (St. Xavier's) 1; A. F. D'Souza (St. Xavier's) 2; O. D'Souza (St. Xavier's) 3. Time: 19 mins. 42.7 secs.

15,000 Metres Walk:

M. A. Reuben (St. Xavier's) 1; J. M. Khan (U.D.C.T.) 2; V. Gonsalves St. Xavier's 3. Time: 1hr. 36 mins. 11.3 secs.

5,000 Metres Road Race:

R. S. Pitre (St. Xavier's) 1; A. F. D'Souza (St. Xavier's) 2; A. F. J. Pinto (St. Xavier's) 3. Time: 17 mins. 58.6 secs.

800 Metres Run:

D. Sequeira (St. Xavier's) 1; R. S. Pitre (St. Xavier's) 2, A. F. D'Souza (St. Xavier's) 3. Time: 2 mins. 8.4 secs.

Throwing the Javelin:

C. Rozario (St. Xavier's) 1; Eg. D'Souza (St. Xavier's) 2; M. V. Bapat (Grant Medical) 3. Distance 146 feet 5 inches.

Tug-O'-War:

St. Xavier's beat Elphinstone College.

BOXING.

The following are the results of the Inter-College Boxing Tournament conducted by the Federation:—

Fly-Weight: L. S. Thapa (St. Xavier's) beat D. P. Sethna (Elphinstone).

Feather-Weight:

S. J. Kaka (Elphinstone) W. O.

Bantam-Weight:

K. P. Kuka (St. Xavier's) beat H. Busheri (Grant Medical) on point.

Light-Weight:

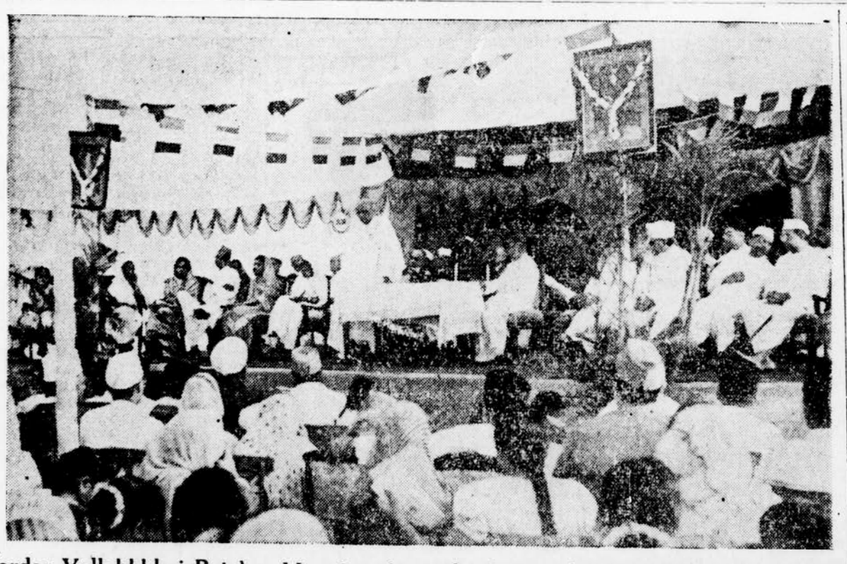
S. P. Pandit (Elphinstone) beat R. Commissariat (St. Xavier's) on points.

Welter-Weight:

R. M. Engineer (Elphinstone) W. O.

Middle-Weight:

E. Sequeira (St. Xavier's) beat H. R. Thanawala (St. Xavier's) on points.



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressing the gathering at the foundation-stone laying ceremony of the Hansraj Morarji Public School buildings at Andheri on Sunday.

Hockey Championship

YOUNG SPORTS "B" ELIMINATED

St. Xavier's 'B' 3 Young Sports 'B' 2

Two Junior League teams met in opposition in the Provincial Hockey Championship on Monday, St. Xavier's College "B" going into the next round at the cost of the second string of the Young Sports Club. The odd goal in five was the decider. St. Xavier's did all their scoring in the early half and it was a bit of a shock to the Young Sports' Club supporters to see their side come to half time, three goals behind. St. Xavier's did everything in the first period and were fast as well as first time tacticians. All this upset the Young Sports Club and they could not hold their opponents.

The scorers for the Xavierians were N. Rowland 2 and O. Fernandez.

In the second spell the Young Sports pulled themselves together and gathered two points early upon changing over. After this the pressure was alternating and the winners had chances of going ahead, the other side wasting equally good openings of drawing level. Neither team succeeded. E. Fernandes, who scored the Young Sports Club's two goals, lost a positive sitter in the last minute. A nice movement took the Young Sports up into the opposite area. E. Fernandes, who beat the last defender, had the goal at his mercy, but from three yards out put the ball wide. This would have made the goal account three all.

TEAMS.

St. Xavier's College "B":—Suares, Oliveira and Rodriques; G. Mascarenhas, N. Rowland and O. Fernandes; L. De Souza, K. Thappa, O. Fernandes, B. Fernandes and E. D'Souza.

Young Sports "B": Hubert: Braganza and Mendis; Pires, F. Fernandes and Pinto; A. Joaines Sequeira, Netto, Nazareth and Iyah.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

B.P.H.A. ground—5-15 p.m.—G. I. P. Railway (Headquarters) vs. Parsi Cyclists.

AUSTRALIAN TENNIS

Adrian Quist New Champion

SYDNEY, Jan. 29.

In the Australian Tennis Singles Championship (Final) Adrian Quist beat Jack Crawford, 6-3, 6-1, 6-2.

Miss Nancy Wynne won her match in the Women's Singles, beating Miss Thelma Coyne, 5-7, 6-4, 6-0.—Reuter.

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS AT MANMAD

Huge Procession Of Students & Railway Workers

(From Our Correspondent.)

MANMAD, (By Mail).

Independence Day was celebrated in a most fitting manner at Manmad. The Primary Congress Committee and the local Students' Union jointly organised the celebrations. The railway workers also participated in the programme.

After the flag salutation at 8 a.m. at the playground of Navbharat Vyayam Sangh a huge procession mostly of students paraded the main streets of the city. At 5 p.m. nearly 50 cyclists marched in a procession carrying tricolours and shouting national slogans. At 5-30 p.m. a big procession went round the city with placards and banners. The railway workers who were in the procession demanded immediate grant of 40 per cent war allowance, provident fund and immediate increase in the wages.

At 7 p.m. the procession went to Bhendi-Bazar where a meeting was held under the chairmanship of Mr. S. B. Damre. Messrs. L. S. Shukla, R. U. Harkal. B. R. Shivanker addressed the gathering and explained the significance of the Independence Day in relation to the present political developments and the Independence Pledge was read.

All Schools and Municipal Offices had declared a holiday.

Dhond School Teacher Resigns

(From Our Correspondent.)

Two months back one of the most popular English Teachers of Dhond School Mr. Bhimrao Muggidikar was made to resign from the school. The students of the school as a protest went on strike demanding the reinstatement of Mr. Bhimrao. The school management had to yield and the teacher was taken back. But he has again resigned.

He has resolved to join the movement for country's independence.

WORLD OF SPORT: HOME AND ABROAD

Highlights Of Bombay Presidency Tennis Championships

(BY LOOKER-ON.)

The Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Championships. Tournament came to a close at the Hindu Gymkhana on Sunday last. Though the number of entries was not as large as in some of the previous years, the deficiency was fairly made up by the quality of the entrants. Among those who were particularly missed were Jimmy Mehta and Y. R. Savur. I am told Jimmy had met with a Motor Cycle accident sometime ago which has compelled him to keep out of Tennis this season. I have no doubt he will be fit again soon and make further progress in his bright career.

BOBB REGAINS FORM.

I do not know why Savur did not compete. He played at Baroda only a few days ago and won the Singles Championship there. Among the prominent new comers in the Tournament were F. Bekkevold, the Danish star and Miss K. Haji who recently won the Parsi Gymkhana Titles, S. Sannakawa a Japanese player of merit and C. L. Savana, who played in the Wimbledon Championships last year. There were many interesting engagements and the standard of Tennis was pretty high generally. The tournament showed our old favourites back in form again. E. V. Bobb, the former No. 1 of India was so out of form a fortnight ago that he went down to young R. N. Pandit in the Parsi Gymkhana Tournament. Now he was so well up that he succeeded in winning two titles.

RASIK KUMAR DOES WELL.

Playing in irresistible form, Bobb won the Singles championship without losing a set. The only player, who worried him a little, was Bekkevold. But the Indian player was in full command of his wits and found it easy to conquer the Danish invader. I had expected S. A. Azim to put up a better show after his recent experience in England. He was badly mauled by Rasik Kumar of Wankaner in the semi-final round. Of course the Prince has developed his strokes well. But a more experienced player like Azim should have got the better of him by superior tactical manoeuvres. Azim failed to rise to the occasion. Rasik Kumar was a worthy runner-up.

TEW AND MYTTON SUCCESS.

Bobb won the Mixed Doubles as well. Partnered by a player of the calibre of Miss Leela Row, his success was not at all surprising. This was Bobb's fourth victory in singles and second in mixed dobules. On the first occasion also he was assisted by Miss Row.

The Men's Doubles titles was reclaimed by J. E. Tew and G. L. Mytton. After their defeat at the Parsi Gymkhana by Pandit and Limaye they apparently took to intensive practice with the result that neither the Azim—Savana combination nor take—Sama kawa alliance could lower their flags in the last two stages. Both of them were without their usual partners in Mixed Doubles, Mrs. Tew and Mrs. W. A. Bell respectively who had helped them to win this title before. But Mytton with the able assistance of Miss Phyllis de Lima, managed to reach the final round.

LEELA ROW'S RECORD.

The Women's Singles title has been a complete monopoly for Miss Leela Row since she entered the field in 1930. She found little opposition in retaining it.

Miss Haji, who became runner-up, played exceedingly well throughout. She has a fine service and is fairly strong in both flanks. With more experience and training, she should turn into a leading player in the country. Besides the Singles and Mixed Doubles, Miss Row won the Women's Doubles too. Her mother helped her in the last event—a creditable feat no doubt. This was the third time Leela did the hat—trick in this Tournament! On the whole the competition was thoroughly successful.

Cricketers Honoured

NAGPUR, January 29

A public reception was accorded to Major C. K. Nayudu and Mr. C. S. Nayudu, famous cricket players under the auspices of the Hindu Sabha yesterday evening. The members of the Hindu Team which won the C. P. and Berar Quadrangular Cricket finals were also honoured for their success.—United Press.

Miss Leela Row and Mrs. K. Row (left) beat Mrs. F. J. Maine and Miss L. M. Merchant in the ladies doubles in the finals.

Sports' Paras From All-Quarters

Communal Cricket In N. India: Several New Athletic Records

(FROM OBSERVER'S NOTE-BOOK.)

Pigeon Racing:—The Racing Pigeon Society held their annual race from Allahabad to Calcutta, a distance of 438 miles. Mr. Anadi Dass's Kala Hari was first. This bird covered 1,158 yards per minute.

The speed of the winning bird is quite good, but it is by no means a record.

ATHLETICS.

A new Bengal record was set up in the hammer throw at the East Bengal Railkay sports at Calcutta, K. W. Perrett threw 131 feet, beating his own Bengal record of 130 feet.

He also bettered his own All-India Railway's record of 128 feet 5-1/4 inches. Perrett also won the discus throw timal with 107 feet 1-1/2 inches.

Perrett will represent Bengal in the Hammer Throw at the All-India Games.

Competing in the Mahomedan Sporting Club Sports, Z. H. Khan and M. Ferron dead-heated in the 100 metres.

Khan is Bengal's representative in the 100 Metres and 200 Metres Runs, and his best timing is a couple of second above the Indian record of 10.6 seconds. This timing is the same as the new Bombay record set up recently.

At the 45th Annual Athletic sports of the Punjab University, Gurbhajan Singh of the Khalsa College, it is claimed, set up a new Indian, Varsity record in the 440 yards finishing in 51.3 seconds.

DON LASH.

Don Lash, policeman-athlete from Indiana, who ran against Sydney Wooderson in the Princeton Mile last June, has won the National Senior A.A.U. cross-country championship for the sixth year in succession.

Taking the lead a hunured yards from the start, Lash covered the 10,000 metres course in the record time of 32 minutes 26 seconds. Lash held the old record of 32 minutes 37 seconds, established in 1936.

J. Gregory Rice, of South Bend, Indiana, was second, twenty-five yards behind Lash, and the Olympic runner, Joe McCluskey, third.

Lash is the first runner to win the event six times since its inauguration in 1890. Willie Ritola, of the Finnish-American Athlete Club, won the race five times, in 1922,, 1923, 1925, 1926 and 1927.

WAR AND SPORTSMEN.

Rudolf Harbig, holder of the world records for 400 metres and 800 metres, is reported to be among the German soldiers in the Siegfried Line.

Many well-known German, sportsmen took part in the Polish campaign and the amateur light-heavy-weight boxing champion, R. Vogt, who reached the final in the last Olympic Games, received the Iron Cross.

Among those who were killed were the middle-distance runners, Kopocke and Becht, the ski champion Haeberger and the horseman Nelke.

The weight-lifter, K. Woelke, who won the Olympic championship at Berlin in 1936, also took part in the Polish campaign.

CRICKET:

At a recent meeting of the Northern India Cricket Association it was decided to hold a Northern India Triangular Cricket Tournament. The first match will be played on February 14, 15 and 16 and the final on 17, 18 and 19.

The respective communities have welcomed the decision and deciding on their respective teams. It is said that several cricketers of All-India fame will participate in the tournament.

Tennis

Western India Championships

Good Standard Of Play On Opening Day

The Western India lawn tennis championships, being held on the Bombay Gymkhana Courts, began on Monday with a number of men's singles and a match in the women's individual contest.

M. Foster made an effort against His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, and, though he extended the match he failed before the Ruler of Baroda State, who excelled in drives and had a sharper service.

After watching N. Sirur in his tie against S. C. Bachuwar, one is inclined to opine that this Bombay player has more potentialities than were manifest. He employs the Bromwich swing, and uses his arm to good purpose.

Rasik Kumar of Wankaner played with his characteristic fluency, when eliminating N. K. Waltho.

K. N. Dady gave J. E. Tew some anxious moments, but though he took the second set, he was just, not good enough. Tew's lost set has a story—a series of double faults.

L. M. Khatau had a good match against R. N. Bhagwat. Khatau's service and crispness of style were assets in the first set, when he often outdrove the deliberate Bhagwat who lost his length at times. Bhagwat's strokes with their Rhythm were phasing to watch. His steadiness proved the match winning asset.

A good match of the evening was played between Miss D'Lima and Miss S. Mehta. The former had to make special effort to dispose of Miss Mehta, whose improvement this year has been remarked upon. Her strokes are steadily coming on to a standard when a critic might say, they are imbued with purpose. She is developing a measured swing and watches the flight of the ball shrewdly. Miss d'Lima on Monday was the better player.

RESULTS.

MEN'S SINGLES.

N. Sirur beat S. C. Bachuwar 6-1, 6-4; F. D. Sirur beat N. P. Chandavarkar, 6-1, 6-4; Deo beat T. W. Brough, 6-1, 6-9; N. S. Suvarna beat R. K. L. Singh 6-2, 6-0; R. N. Bhagwat beat L. M. Khatau, 7-5, 6-1; H. H. Gaekwar of Baroda beat M. Foster 6-3, 6-4; Rasik Kumar of Wankaner beat N. K. Walteho, 6-2, 6-2; F. Bekkevold W.O.; R. F. Moss beat A. J. Wadia, 6-2, 6-2; I. N. Laljee beat S. S. Kaul 6-2, 7-5; H. J. H. Talyarkhan beat L. R. Pereira; C. L. Savara beat F. G. Pinto, 7-5, 6-1; J. E. Tew beat K. N. Dady 6-1, 2-6, 6-2; E. Dastur beat E. Somukawa 6-0, 6-2; S. A. Azim W. O.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.

Miss d'Lima beat Miss S. Mehta 6-3, 6-4.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE VOTES FOR FREEDOM

"Progressive" Delegates' Poor Show At Allahabad

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 29.

Are women against freedom? This question was answered in the negative when the All-India Women's Conference passed a resolution to-day placing "freedom" as the goal of communal unity in India.

Strange objection was raised by some delegates including one section of Muslim delegates to the word "Swaraj" which occurred in the official resolution on communal unity discussed by the Women's Conference.

The resolution stated that all differences among communities should be sunk in order to attain Swaraj. The word "Swaraj" however acted as a bugbear to some women delegates because they thought it had some association with the Congress. The opposition was led by Mrs. Jankichari, a delegate from Travancore who moved for the deletion of the word "Swaraj" in the original resolution and substituting it by the word 'progress'. She was supported by Hazia Begum.

Mrs. Asafali moved another amendment substituting the word "freedom" for Swaraj by way of compromise. Rajkumari Amritkaur, Mrs. Hennadsen, Lady Wazir Hassan, Begam Aizur Rasul supported Mr. Asafali's amendment while Mrs. Habibullah opposed Mrs. Asafali's amendment.

Rajkumari Amritkaur supporting the original resolution in a convincing speech showed that the word "Swaraj" was no longer anti-British now that it has been adopted by the King even.

The resolution was strongly supported by Mrs. Faridoonji (Parsi delegate).

Mrs. Uma Nehru mover of the original resolution however accepted Mrs. Asafali's amendment which was carried by an overwhelming majority amidst thunderous cheers.

Mrs. Chari's amendment was rejected only 14 voting for it.

WOMEN AND LOCAL BOARDS

Demand "Exclusive Monopoly" In Municipal Committees

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 28.

Fifty per cent. representation in Municipal Boards and almost exclusive monopoly in Municipal Committees were claimed for women by Begum Hamid Ali, President of All-India Women's Conference while replying to the civic address presented to her and to other delegates of the Conference by the Allahabad Municipal Board last evening.

Begum Hamid Ali thought, that was one of the ways whereby essential equality of men and women could be translated into practice by local bodies.

Mrs. Ali's demand startled many people present, and Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru was seen smiling as Begum Ali put forward the demand.

Mrs. Hamid Ali thought that women were specially fitted to take in their charge such work as sanitation, etc. and therefore pleaded that Municipal Sanitation Committees should be composed almost entirely of women (laughter). Mrs. Hamid Ali said womanhood had attained the highest glory in India, but it had also degraded to the lowest depths due to some historical facts. In India, she added, one-fourth of the total population was women, but only one or two women were in Municipal Boards. She asked how they (men) would feel if there were only one or two men in these boards the rest being women.

MOMIN WOMEN FOR KHADDAR

(From Our Correspondent).

HAZARIBAGH, Jan. 29.

Zanana Momin Conference was held at Noora, Hazaribagh yesterday under the presidentship of Begum Zaitun Asghar when resolutions were passed expressing sympathy for Turkish earthquake suffers, appealing to their sisters all over India to wear handspun and handwoven cloth only and to give proper education to their girls.

Campaign Against Malaria

KARACHI, Jan. 29.

Malaria is on the increase in Sind. The Sukkur Barrage and the perennial supply of water has added to its spread. The Government have, therefore,, increased the grant for quinine to Rs. 30,000 and they have also sanctioned an additional amount of Rs. 3,000 for cheap sale of quinine tablets to Local Bodies. In order to have the fullest benefit, Government have started the manufacture of quinine tablets at the Hyderabad Central Jail.

The Government have also ordered that District Local Boards should supply quinine free from their own funds.—United Press.

ROLE OF VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN CHINA

Jawaharlal's Address At Women's Conference

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 29.

"Since the Sino-Japanese war during the last two or three years, attention of China has turned towards its west, namely India, on account of the blockade in the north-east and east of China. The Chinese commerce and trade contracts and cultural contacts are likely to expand more and more with our country in view of their reducing trade and commerce with countries like Japan and Russia owing to Japanese blockade. The new routes of sea, land and air which have been newly opened between India and China and which have reduced time for travel will quicken these contacts", observed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing an informal meeting of the delegates to the All-India Women's Conference, speaking on China and the Chinese people.

Continuing Pandit Nehru referred to the tremendous vitality of the Chinese as a race and immense resources which will survive them as a nation inspite of all onslaughts from foreigners. He traced their recent growth to village industries as a measure to check Japanese invasion.

GOODWILL MISSION

Referring to the group of Chinese who have arrived in India and whom he will be meeting at Benares to-morrow, Pandit Nehru said that they were not on religious mission but on goodwill mission, and would visit all important places in India and meet all important people. He added China would very soon send their sportsmen and school boys to have sports fixtures in this country.—United Press.

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Detrimental To Industry And Agriculture

'DOWN WITH EXCESS PROFITS BILL"

Chorus Of Condemnation For New Impost: "Will Lead To More Unemployment"

The chorus of condemnation of Excess Profits Tax Bill continues unabated, in the business and industrial circles in the city.

IT IS POINTED OUT THAT THE RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR FINANCING SMALL INDUSTRIES ARE LIKELY TO DRY UP.

THE TAX WOULD ALSO HAVE THE EFFECT OF THROTTLING THE GROWTH OF THE MAJOR INDUSTRIES WHICH WERE JUST BEGINNING TO LOOK UP.

IT IS ALSO POINTED OUT THAT A DIRECT TAX LIKE THIS, WOULD RESULT IN THE INCREASE OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

SIR KIKABHAI 'TOTALLY OPPOSED'

Sir Kikabhai Premchand in an interview said that he was totally opposed to any such levy at the present juncture as it would have adverse effect on Indian trade and industry.

HEAVY BURDEN, SAYS SAKLATWALA

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle", Mr S. D. Saklatwala said that he had not made a thorough study of the Excess Profits Bill. He would not, therefore, like to discuss it in detail. Moreover, he expected the Millowners' Association would make a considered and authoritative pronouncement on the subject.

It was, however, obvious that the Bill would have a very adverse effect on Indian industry, which was just looking up.

He opined that the years 1936, 37 and 38 should have been regarded as the standard period for the computation of Excess profits. The years immediately before 1936 were slump years and it was unfair to regard them as standard years.

UNLIKE IN BRITAIN.

Secondly, he thought that the levy of the tax should have been postponed to the next year. The position in India was not the same as in Britain. The armaments industry had been making huge profits during the last two or three years, which was a period of war preparation. The textile industry in India for instance, had only just begun to make profits. These profits had already been curtailed by the property tax and other taxes; and now this tax would prove a heavy burden

Finally, Mr. Saklatwala also, agreed that the imposition was heavy. In the case of Britain and Canada there were already accumulated profits from which the burden could be met; but this was not so in the case of India.

SHOCK TO BUSINESS COMMUNITY

Davar's "Emphatic Protest"

Prof. Sohrab R. Davar, M.L.C. Presndent, The Bombay Shareholders' Association, said:—

No doubt the Excess Profits Duty Bill has come as a shock to the business community and particularly to our large joint stock companies. When legislation is hastily introduced either by the Central Government or Provincial without consulting the parties vitally interested, it generally comes out full of defects and thus the present bill is no exception to that general rule.

Great Britain is a most advanced country industrially and has enormous resources by way of income. Thus what may be good for an exceedingly wealthy country like Great Britain with numerous resources cannot be forced on an industrially backward and economically poor country like ours. Here we are trying our best to build up industries against heavy odds and in teeth of competition from outside nations many of whom are subsidised by their own governments like Japan, and thus it is natural that in normal times our industries have no scope for expansion or advance.

The management of joint stock companies in India are so upset about this imposition in view of the fact that our joint stock companies as it is are paying 3 1/2 annas per rupee on all their profits by way of income-tax plus super-tax and this levy of 8 annas on excess profits would entail a surcharge of 11 1/2 annas per rupee so far as the excess profits of that company are concerned which fact ought to be brought to the notice of the investing public with a view to make them appreciate the heaviness of the burden proposed to be entailed by this new legislation.

EMPHATIC PROTEST.

I should therefore lodge my emphatic protest against this hastily introduced legislation and I trust that by the time the bill passes it will be drastically cut down in many directions with a view to see that the national savings are not unduly interfered with and that the national capital is allowed to flow freely and unfettered in the correct channels of our industrial growth and industrial requirements.

There is one more point on which the investors are naturally very nervous and would like to know from the Government what its actual intentions happen to be. The bill is put down as a permanent statute instead of as a finance year to year measure as is the case with income-tax. The result is that it threatens to stick on in one form or other even after the war is over. There is no reason why the Government should not make it a year to year measure or if that is not possible for some substantial reason to introduce a section in the Bill declaring that the act will expire as soon as the peace is signed by the Allies with its enemies of the present war."

BLOW TO AGRICULTURE, SAYS LALJI

Interviewed by a representative of "Bombay Chronicle" Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Laljl said:

Some move in this direction was anticipated and after the India Act Amending Bill was passed in Parliament it became a certainty but it was expected by shrewd businessmen and politicians that the Government of India will not move without seriously considering the prevailing situation both political and economic in this Country.

As regards the economic situation it is well-known that for some time before the War the agriculturists have been very badly off and so also, to a great extent, the Industrialists. As for trade and commerce outside India, this has been going down from day to-day. When this is our position one has to consider what really are the profits and advantages that the people of India have gained upto now.

Industries have just been able to breathe a little freely and face Foreign competition and are hopeful of being able to develop due financial credit."

Mr. Laljee further said that the tax will not give any substantial sum but it will only put down the prices of Cotton, Jute, Wheat and other produces at a time when after so many years the poor agriculturist saw a little ray of hope.

"I feel that this tax at this juncture can only help Government to get something from a few Speculators but will cause great harm to the country.

"We are prepared to pay War tax, but let Government guarantee encouragement, Subsidies, Protection, etc., after the War as it has been done in countries which are at War and whose people are now contributing something of what they are bound to earn by the policy of their Governments

"PREMATURE AND DRASTIC"

Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, President Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay in the course of a statement says:

"No doubt, the Government have to find money to finance the war, which came unsought to this country as to several others involved in it but the proposals contained in the excess Profits Tax Bill are, I must say, altogether premature and very drastic. They will adversely affect the Indian commerce and industry and are sure to create discontent in the country. To be acceptable the Bill will have to be very substantially modified"

Share & Stock-Brokers' Views

Mr. Rajendra Somnarayen, Vice-President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association says:

The Excess Profits Tax is untimely. The circulation of the bill and the imposition of the tax from a date to be fixed hereafter conveys that the Central Government is fully aware that during the four months of the war there cannot be profits that may cover the preceding bad period but a provision to levy the same in case of an emergency and before the Budget period of the next year, is necessary because forewarned is forearmed. Commodity prices since long were in a worse state, cotton particularly living from hand to mouth. The Indian Mill Industry is suffering seriously for reasons well-known to all, and has to-day got a breathing time on account of a war that no one may welcome. The tax will act as a hindrance to the starting of new industries that we all are desiring from the topmost of our voice.

The immediate effect of more circulation of the Bill on all markets is that many individual profits have turned into huge losses on Saturday.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX

Association Of Indian Industries' Protest

The Assistant Secretary, the Association of Indian Industries, Bombay, writes:—

The Committee of the Association of Indian Industry, Bombay, have sent the following Telegram to the Government of India, Finance Department, regarding the Proposed Excess Profits Tax Bill:-

"The Committee of the Association of Indian Industries are seriously perturbed over the proposed excess profits Bill which is not only unjust, and unfair but highly detrimental to legitimate growth and expansion of indian industries. The Committee are fully convinced that the proposed Bill is premature and likely to create resentment amongst Indian industrialists small and big. The Committee respectfully urge Government to drop the Bill at present or at least considerably reduce the percentage.

Handicap To Indian Industry

Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhatt, J.P., President of the Association of Indian Industries, Bombay, in a statement on the Excess Profits Tax Bill, says:—

The attitude of the Government of India in introducing at this juncture a Bill, called the Excess Profits Tax Bill, is much to be deplored. As I said the other day at the second annual dinner of the Association of Indian Industries, it was just the appropriate time for the Indian industrialists to come forward and utilize the opportunity afforded by the war in making India self-sufficient in regard to as many industries as possible. If the proposed Bill is passed, investors will not be prepared to invest any money in industrial concerns, thus rendering expansion of industries practically impossible. This is bound to create lack of confidence in industrial concerns, particularly in the smaller ones, and as such the proposed Tax will prove to be a heavy obstacle in the way of any expansion or progress of indigenous industries. Due to the world-wide depression, Indian industries, along with those of other countries, have suffered very seriously. After the war, however, there were some signs of recovery which appeared rather hopeful, but, unfortunately, the proposed Bill, I am afraid, will seriously handicap our industrial progress.

PREMATURE.

The State is certainly entitled to expect the trade and industry to make its contribution towards the extraordinary expenditure due to war, but, the condition of Indian trade and industry has so far not realized any abnormal profits so as to enable them to bear the burden of as high an impost as 50 per cent of the Excess Profits. I sincerely wish the Government of India would reconsider their decision and wait for a further period of at least one year before making such a proposal as the present one, or, at least, reduce the percentage, as, otherwise, it is bound to adversely affect the industrial development of our country and particularly of the smaller industries which were anxiously looking forward for an opportunity to put their house in order.

Precedent To Excess Profits Tax

Impost In 1918-19: But There Were Concessions And Exemptions

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

No official estimate is available regarding the probable amount which the proposed Excess Profits Tax may bring to the Central Revenues.

Members of the Assembly however recall that for one year in 1918-1919 duty was levied on excess profits in India. The amount realised from duty on this one year's profits appears to have been over 11 crores though it took three years to realise the whole amount.

In the first year the yield was about 9 crores. Reference to the 1918 Act shows that duty was 50 per cent of excess profits made in the accounting period, but the duty was not to exceed such sum as would reduce profits below Rs. 30,000. Excess profits and super-tax were not levied in respect of the same business. There were a number of concessions and exemptions.

In England, the tax was first imposed in October 1915 in respect of profits which had increased during the war period and it was also 50 per cent. This was in force for seven years. In 1937 there was a proposal for excess profits duty on the same lines as the existing armaments profits duty but it appears to have been dropped. The present tax in England is 60 per cent on profits in excess of pre-war average.

BUDGET SESSION OF SIND ASSEMBLY

Heavy Programme On Agenda

KARACHI, Jan. 26.

Besides the presentation of the Budget estimates for the financial year 1940-41, 9 official and 99 non-official Bills are on the agenda of the Budget session of the Sind Legislative Assembly, which commenced to-day and will continue till March 5.

The official legislative measures include a Bill to provide for the compulsory secondary education for children of zamindars, a Bill to make provision for the setting up of Debt Conciliation Boards to relieve agriculturists from indebtedness, a Bill to provide for the better regulation of the purchase and sale of agricultural produce and establishment of markets for the agricultural produce in the province.

A Bill to provide for the registration of marriages in the province has been tabled by a Muslim member, Mr. Muhammad Ali Shah.

Repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932, and the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, is urged in two different Bills standing in the name of Mr. R. K. Sidhwa (Congress), who has also tabled one more Bill for regulating money-lending transactions in the province.

Besides the Bills, a number of non-official resolutions have been given notice of by members, which have been admitted.

Prof. Ghanshyam Jethanand, Leader of the Congress Party, has tabled a resolution urging the Government to appoint an impartial Committee to make a thorough inquiry into and report on the causes of riots in Sukkur and the surrounding talukas, conduct of Government officials and subordinate police, total number of casualties and loss of property.—United Press.

TO ELIMINATE PIES

Majority Of Businessmen For It

The question of eliminating pies from the account books has been engaging the attention of the business community in India.

The majority of the members of the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House are in favour of the elimination of pies in banking accounts and cheques. The elimination of pies will, it is hoped, simplify the method of accounting.

The proposal has secured the support of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Bombay Exchange Banks' Association. At the instance of these two bodies, the officer in charge of the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House has been requested to obtain the views of the Clearing Banks on the subject, which is now being considered by the Reserve Bank of India.

In the meantime, 123 members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have agreed to eliminate pies from all transactions between them. The pies will disappear only from the account books but their influence on business will not be minimised. It has been decided that anything above six pies should be counted as an anna above, while less than six pies will be ignored.

PROVINCE FOR MAHARASHTRIANS

Move For Unification Of All Marathi-Speaking Tracts

The foundations of what may expand shortly into a movement for the unification of all Marathi-speaking tracts and communities into one homogeneous whole, were laid at a meeting held at the Sardar Griha in Bombay on Sunday afternoon.

About a hundred persons from all parties from Nagpur to Goa were present at the meeting over which Prof. D. V. Potadar presided.

Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, a former Minister to the C. P. Government, was to have presided over the meeting, but he was called away to Delhi on urgent business and Prof. Potadar officiated in his stead. Mr. Deshmukh had sent his presidential address and that was read at the meeting.

Among those who have expressed their sympathy and support with the object and ideals of the meeting are Messrs. M. S. Anev, N. C. Kelkar, M. R. Jayakar, B. G. Khaparde, V. D. Savarkar, N. V. Gadgil, Kalelkar, L. B. Bhopatkar and D. R. Gadgil.

Mr. Deshmukh, in his address suggested that in the federal India envisaged in the present reformed Constitution Maharashtra with its two crores of Marathi-speaking population should have a position worthy of its history, traditions and achievements before and under British rule. The principle of linguistic provinces had been recognised by the Congress and it was both proper and natural that Maharashtra should be accorded the political status of a separate unit in the coming federation.

A resolution moved by Mr. D. V. Gokhale was adopted which provided for the creation of a body called Samyukta Maharashtra Sabha and urged that it be registered under the Registered Societies Act.

A tentative constitution was also adopted and it was decided that a bigger conference should be convened at Poona in the month of May.

Prof. Potadar in his concluding speech remarked that theirs was chiefly a cultural movement aimed at the general uplift of Maharashtra.

FORWARD BLOC ON 'RIGHT TRACK'

Subhas Bose On His U. P. Tour Impressions

LUCKNOW, Jan. 28.

Interviewed by the "United Press" on the conclusion of his U. P. tour, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose who left Lucknow for Calcutta, said:

"From start to finish the tour was a magnificent success. The success was due not merely to the vast crowds who responded to our call, but to the enthusiasm with which they came."

"Again and again I asked myself what it was that drew the masses in their thousands, when they all know that I was a political outcaste. There was but one explanation, namely that I gave utterance to what they felt and spoke the language that was theirs."

"This tour has convinced me still further that we are on the right track and that the masses are with us in the line that we have been following." "I am sorry that I could not fulfil my programme at Shahjahanpur and Bareilly and I owe an apology to the public for the trouble and inconvenience I caused them. But I shall visit these districts as well as the remaining districts in my next tour which I hope will come off soon."—United Press.

TWO TITLE-HOLDERS RENOUNCE TITLES

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 29.

With a view to commemorate "Independence Day" and express loyalty towards the Congress, two title holders in Mahakoshal namely Rai Saheb Thakur Mehtabsingh Zamindar and vice-Chairman of the District Council Khandwa and Rai Saheb Balaprasad Pachori, President, Municipality of Narsingpur renounced their titles and made public announcement to this effect.

Senapati Bapat For Kolhapur

(From Our Correspondent.)

MIRAJ, Jan. 29.

Senapati Bapat President Maharashtra Provincial "Forward Bloc" arrived here yesterday morning and delivered a lecture in the evening. He then left for Sangli and delivered a lecture at night. This noon, he proceeded to Kolhapur for addressing a public meeting. Section 144 is still in force at Kolhapur.

"RUMANIA HAS ALREADY SURRENDERED BESSARABIA"

No Fortification, Not A Single Soldier To Be Seen In Whole Province, Says Observer

In a special cable from Moscow dated December 9 to the New York "Times," Mr. G. E. R. Gedye says:—

In the name of "security," whose security will Russia threaten next? Rumania has always been considered the next candidate, and there is nothing startling in the fact that the publication Communist Internationa' should have set the ball rolling this week with an article by an unknown writer, B. Stefanoff, demanding the immediate conclusion, in the interest of the "peoples of Rumania," of a pact of mutual assistance with the Soviet Union similar to those concluded by the Baltic States. The demand thus embraces one for naval and air bases; and, if made in the more official form of an editorial in "Pravda" or "Izvestia," it would certainly indicate a formal demand was about to be presented by the Soviet Government.

The launching of such a trial balloon to ascertain the Rumanian reaction through the Comintern mouthpiece has the advantage that it can be disowned if the reaction is unfavourable to the realization of Russian plans. If later the Soviet Union itself adopts the demands implied in the article, it will mean going much further than any one had anticipated.

AS TO BESSARABIA.

Last night the press section of the Foreign Commissariat, referring to foreign press reactions, expressly declared that the Rumania article did not represent the policy of the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, since it is impossible for anything to be published in the Soviet Union in opposition to official wishes, it seems well worth while examining the tentative programme outlined in the trial balloon.

From a highly qualified observer, this correspondent learns that Rumania has already surrendered Bessarabia in all but name. The observer noted in Bessarabia last week that there were no fortifications, not a single soldier in the whole Province and the Rumanians there were liquidating their affairs. Simultaneously Rumania is rapidly strengthening fortifications along the River Pruth, the boundary between Bessarabia and Rumania proper

A prominent Rumanian was asked a year ago in Moscow whether it was not true that, in event of a Russian attack, Rumania would evacuate Bessarabia within three days. He replied laconically "Three days? No, three hours" Apparently preparations are being completed to carry out this programme.

The Communist International article hints at more than a mere demand for Bessarabia, claim to which Russia has never renounced. Ominously, the article speaks not of the Rumanian State government but of the "peoples" in the plural. Specifically, it attacks conditions not only in Bessarabia but also in Bukovina, the Dobruja and Transylvania.

Now Bukovina contains big proportion of Rumanians and 460,000 Ukrainians—the last outside Russia excepting those of the Carpathian Ukraine seized by Hungary from Czecho-Slovakia last March; and Hungary expects a Soviet Union demand upon her any day.

The Dobruja stands in the forefront of Bulgaria's demands. She expects to recover it as a reward for her abstention from joining any Balkan defensive bloc directed against a Russian or German attack. Rumania is now fortifying the Dobruja.

Of the Soviet Union's views concerning Transylvania, which is claimed by Hungary, there is no indication. But it is hardly likely that the Soviet Union, whose relations with Hungary are always unfriendly, would help her obtain it at the low price of surrender of Hungary's recent gains in the Carpathians—which Hungary, it seems here, is incapable of defending.

AIMS ON BLACK SEA.

An unpleasant reference in the article to Rumania's alleged new naval base on Lake Tasaul north of Constanza, may indicate Russian designs there. Painful as it would be for Germany to see the Soviet Union thereby dominating the mouth of the Danube, a Russian Bukovina with Bulgaria tied to Russia through the gift of the Dobruja would finally wreck Germany's Balkan ambitions.

The Russians profess to poohpooh Italy's efforts to form a Balkan bloc, saying they are empty talk and there is no fear they will be followed by deeds. But such partition of Rumania would open the way for the Soviet Union to extend via Bulgaria and Yugoslavia to the shores of the Mediterranean. Even Turkey's determination not to go to war with the Soviet Union might be revised by a prospect of Russia not only at the mouth of the Danube but establishing bases in other Rumanian territory. The possibility of resistance by Italy and Turkey and, more remotely, even an open breach with the Nazis is doubtless why the Soviet Union has not proclaimed such a programme and merely allowed the Comintern to test the atmosphere.

Reward For Outlaw's Arrest

KARACHI, Jan. 29.

The District Magistrate of Nawabshah has announced a reward of Rs. 200 for the arrest of a notorious outlaw named Gulam Hussain Sulleman Wadho of Usher Rahu village, taluka Moro. The absconding criminal is armed with a double barrel 12 bore shot gun, and is not likely to surrender without offering resistance.—United Press.

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Sarat Bose Defends Bengal P. C. C.

REPRESENTATION TO CONGRESS CABINET: PLEA FOR CANCELLATION OF "AD HOC" COMMITTEE

The representation submitted by Sjt. Sarat Chandra Bose on behalf of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to the last meeting of the Congress Working Committee at Wardha has been released for publication.

The representation, which runs into 25 pages of typescript, aims to prove that the "Ad Hoc" Committee appointed by the Working Committee to conduct Congress elections in Bengal was "entirely unconstitutional" and a request is made, in view of the facts cited, to "revise and set aside" the Working Committee's resolution of the 20th December last.

The representation states:

"If anybody to-day happens to be, in the eyes of the public, more than the President, A.I.C.C., or more than the President of a P. C. C., he happens to be so by reason of his intrinsic worth and it sounds in my ears very ungrateful to make it a subject-matter of complaint, and to characterise it as accepting the direction of the Working Committee in letter but breaking it in spirit."

The representation continues to the effect that there was complete co-operation between the B. P. C. C. and the Election Tribunal.

In regard to the question of B. P. C. C. accounts, Sjt. Bose says:

"I could level some unanswerable criticisms against the auditors' report, but I shall refrain from doing so as it is not quite relevant to the present issue."

Defending the "tone and temper" of the B. P. C. C. resolutions, the representation, in conclusion, states:

"People in Bengal were in a state of great exasperation and excitement at the moment when disciplinary action was threatened against Shri Subhas Chandra Bose, President, Bengal P.C.C., and the Executive Council, and excitement rose to fever heat when disciplinary action was taken against Shri Subhas Chandra Bose. What followed after that, whether done by the Bengal P. C. C. or its Executive Council or the Working Committee did not pour oil over troubled waters but on the contrary actually inflamed the minds of the Bengal public including Congressmen. That was and continued to be the state of public feeling in the province of Bengal when the resolutions of the Bengal P. C. C. and its Executive Council were passed, and that psychological background has to be taken into account in evaluating the present tension between the Bengal P. C. C. and the Working Committee."

The Congress Working Committee have stated in their said resolution that they felt that they would be justified in taking action under Article XIII, C (ii), of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress to make arrangements for carrying on the work of the Congress in Bengal, but that in view of the fact that fresh elections would be held soon they did not consider it necessary to take such an extreme step and they resolved, therefore, that an "Ad Hoc" Committee be formed to make arrangements for and conduct Congress elections.

I shall now deal with the question as to whether the appointment of the "Ad Hoc" Committee was constitutional. My answer to that question is that it was entirely unconstitutional. I admit that the Congress Working Committee has power under Article XIII, Cl. C. (ii), to form a Provincial Congress Committee to carry on Congress work in a province. But that power can only be exercised in the event of failure on the part of a Provincial Congress Committee to function in terms of the Congress constitution. The Congress Working Committee did not at any time come to a finding that there was failure on the part of the Bengal P. C. C. to function in terms of the Constitution. When we come to examine the powers conferred on the Congress Working Committee by Article XX of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress we find that the Congress Working Committee has been given no power to appoint an "Ad Hoc" Committee to conduct Congress elections in a province and thereby to withdraw from a Provincial Congress Committee one of its most important functions. The Congress Working Committee have certainly the right to frame rules and to issue instructions to a P. C. C. for the purpose of the working of the Constitution and for all matters not otherwise provided for and to superintend, direct and control all P. C. C.'s, but the Constitution of the Indian National Congress nowhere gives them the right to appoint an "Ad Hoc" Committee for the purpose indicated in their resolution of the 20th December last.

BAN ON SJT. SUBHAS BOSE

As regards the disciplinary action taken by the Working Committee in August last against Shri Subhas Chandra Bose, the Bengal P.C.C. and the Bengal public at large hold very definite views on the subject. But I do not propose to dilate on them in this note. I take it that you and your colleagues are well aware of the volume and strength of public feeling in Bengal and in other provinces on this matter. In this connection it will be pertinent to remind you that in 1923 in the course of controversy between the then "no-changers" and the "pro-changers" over the holding of a special session at Delhi, the dissentient minority, which included prominent Congressmen like yourself, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Shri Rajagopalachari, claimed the right to defy the A. I. C. C. resolution and "to rebel" against it.

As regards the Fund raised out of the contributions made from salaries and allowances of members of the Bengal Legislature, I have already dealt with it in my correspondence with you and Maulana Sahib. As regards the right of the Bengal P. C. C. to suggest and advise as to how the fund should be disbursed, I have dealt with that matter in the same correspondence.

As regards your complaint that the Secretary, Bengal P. C. C., issued circular-letters to the District Committees, I have to point out that the Secretary in the course of his routine duties had to forward to the subordinate committees the resolutions passed by the B. P. C. C. and its Executive Council. That, however, was not and could not be one of the reasons for the appointment of the "Ad Hoc" Committee.

(Left) Syt. Mahadev Desai hoisting the National Flag at Gandhi Chowk, Wardha, on Independence Day. (Right) Girl students of Lahore, wearing tri-colour sarees, marching in procession through Anarkali on Independence Day.

HUGE WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

Bengal Govt. To Spend 150 Lakhs Of Rupees

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

The "United Press" understands that the Government of Bengal is shortly going to take in hand a scheme of water supply for the whole province. The idea is to make simultaneous provision of drinking water. The scheme would involve a sum of Rs. One Crore and 50 Lakhs which the Government is contemplating to raise by a loan.—United Press.

Arya Samaj Leader Released

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Jan. 29.

Pt. Narendraji, a prominent Arya Samaj leader who was in internment at Mannanur in Mahbubnagar for the last 18 months has been released last night by a 'firman' of the Nizam.

The Independence Day celebrations in Delhi began with a Charkha and Takli Competition under the direct supervision of Mrs. Kasturabai Gandhi. She is seen here sitting at the extreme right watching the competition.

GOVERNOR ACCEPTS RESIGNATIONS

Sind Hindu Chief's Wire To Wardha

KARACHI, Jan. 29.

His Excellency the Governor has accepted to-day the resignations of Mr. Nichaldas Vazirani and Mr. Dialmal Daulatram, two Hindu Ministers of Sind.

Mr. B. T. Thakur, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Panchayats of Sind Hindus, has wired to Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, requesting them to telegraphically advise the Assembly Congress Party to support the no-confidence motion against the Allah Bux Ministry to be moved by the Hindu Party.—United Press.

PATNA.—The Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee has passed a resolution on asking the Congress members in the Bihar Legislatures to contribute ten per cent. of their salaries to the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee.—United Press.

AMENDMENTS TO RESERVE BANK ACT?

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

The "United Press" understands that two important amendments to the Reserve Bank Act would be taken up in the forthcoming session of the Central Legislative Assembly.

The first will seek to change the Accountancy Year of the Bank from the Calender Year to twelve months, from July to June. This is intended to enable the Reserve Bank to have enough time for the preparation of the Statutory Report which now has to be compiled during the busiest banking period.

The second amendment is intended to empower the Reserve Bank to act as the agent on behalf of the Ceylon Government's Currency Board which would be shortly set up. This is to continue the link between Indian and Ceylonese currency.—United Press.

Hunt For Seditious Literature

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 29.

The residences of Dr. Z. A. Ahmed, Secretary of the U. P. Congress Committee, and a member of the War Council, Messrs. Ramesh Chandra Sinha, of the Lucknow Communist Party, Shah Abdul Faiz, Secretary of the City Congress Committee, O. P. Singhal and Harshdev Malaviya, Congress workers, were searched by the Allahabad Police to-day.

The search was conducted, it is stated, in connection with certain alleged seditious literature.—United Press.

UNIVERSITY FOR ASSAM

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

In an interview to the "United Press" the Hon'ble Mr. Rohini Kumar Choudhuri, Minister for Education and General Departments, Assam, who is now here, said that the Assam Government which had already abolished "ghanny" labour in jails since 1938, had now provided in its next budget several amenities for prisoners. Those include clothing and bathing oil for female prisoners pillows and improved beds for ordinary prisoners and substitution of bell metal utensils in place of iron cups.

The Minister further said that they had already a scheme regarding the formation of a University in Assam, and a Bill which was ready would be introduced during the next session of the Assembly.—United Press.

PROPERTY TAX "ILLEGAL"

Sir Jamshedji Kanga To Appeal To Federal Court

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sir Jamshedji Kanga applied before the Appellate Bench of the High Court to file an appeal to the Federal Court against the judgment of the Full Bench in September last dismissing the suit of Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy in the Property Tax dispute.

Sir Jamshedji's suit was for a declaration that the Property Tax levied by the Bombay Government was illegal in view of certain provisions of the Government of India Act.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal.

It will be recalled that immediately after the Full Bench judgment was delivered, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, counsel for Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy, applied for a certificate to go to the Federal Court on the ground that the suit involved substantial points of law. The certificate was granted at the time. The appeal was later filed as required by law, and was admitted to-day by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen who ordered a notice to be issued to the respondents.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS IN BARODA

BARODA, January 29.

The "United Press" understands that the Government of Baroda Act, granting constitutional reforms to the people, will be published shortly.

The Act is mainly based on the lines of the memorable message of His Highness Maharaja Pratapsingh Gaekwar delivered to his people on February 20, 1939, that the new constitution would emphasise complete identity of interests between the ruler and the ruled, and would be based on the policy of close association of the people with the administration.

The main features of the reforms are the enlargement of the Legislative Assembly with a substantial elective majority, the widening of the functions and the appointment to the Executive Council of a member of that body.—United Press.

PETROL AND KEROSENE PRICES

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

The prices now prevailing of petrol and superior kerosene oil are to continue for six months from January 1, 1940, according to an agreement reached between the supply companies and the Government of India.

At the end of the six month period the position is to be reviewed in the light of conditions then existing.

It is explained that the present prices were arrived at by pooling the bulk prices of the various companies, both indigenous and foreign, supplying the Indian market and halving the aggregate.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE JUG OF DEATH

SPILL TO TH' POLICE, WILL YA? YUH AIN'T GETTIN' TH' CHANCE, SISTER! SAY YER PRAYERS!
6-13
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WADE!
YOU KNOCKED ME OUT ONCE, TARDO -- IN THE GYM/ NOW LET'S SEE YOU DO IT WHEN THE CHIPS ARE DOWN/

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